



THE NURSES' HOME

The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

CHICAGO, ILL.

JANUARY, 1917

NUMBER 30

*Published Quarterly by the Woman's Auxiliary Board. Committee:
Mrs. James B. Herrick, Chairman; Mrs. Geo. L. Robinson, Mrs.
H. H. Belfield, Mrs. C. F. Childs, Mrs. Frank Penfield.*

Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon,
Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or to
Miss Maria W. Little, 3122 Sheridan Road

EDITORIAL

The Presbyterian Hospital is to be congratulated on the larger field it will enter when, through its affiliation with Rush Medical College, it becomes a part of the great medical school to be developed at the University of Chicago. And Chicago is to be congratulated. Such a medical school as is proposed could be established only in a city where there already exists a university of broad foundation; where the citizens are possessed of a vision wide enough to support such an enterprise and where there is a body of medical men liberal enough to co-operate in carrying out policies likely to revolutionize their profession.

That the Presbyterian Hospital Staff, members of the faculty of Rush Medical College, are men of such caliber; that they are willing to sacrifice their personal interests in order that medical education may be advanced, should be to us matter of peculiar pride.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL AND THE NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL

BY ALBERT M. DAY

The Presbyterian Hospital has had a contract with Rush Medical College since 1883, by which the latter nominated yearly the medical staff of the Hospital, subject to its approval.

For upwards of ten years the Hospital has done extensive teaching and research work, in connection with Rush College and the Sprague Foundation. It has been the belief of the medical staff and the administration of the Hospital that the time would come when an opportunity would be given to the Hospital to become a part of a large medical school.

Our situation is particularly well adapted to such work, as we are in the midst of the largest medical center of the country, there being within a radius of three or four blocks about three thousand beds. This furnishes an abundance of clinical material, which is necessary for teaching purposes.

Different proposals have been made to us to become a part of such a proposed school, but none of them was satisfactory till the plan of the University of Chicago was brought to us. This plan is in line with all that we have been working for and promised an opportunity for increased usefulness; and the Board of Managers was unanimous in the belief that the Hospital should heartily co-operate with the University, that the new school might become the great center of medical teaching in the country.

The plan proposes the erection of a hospital near the University of Chicago, where undergraduate teaching shall be done. It is proposed that the first four years of teaching shall be given there. Such students as can be accommodated will receive their fifth and sixth years' work at the Presbyterian Hospital.

On the site of the present Rush Medical College a building will be erected, suitably prepared for research work and graduate teaching, both of which will be done in connection with Presbyterian Hospital.

While the Hospital will be a prominent part in the general scheme and have a special prominence in the graduate work, it is to remain a separate and distinct institution, working in the heartiest co-operation with the medical school. The property, funds

and management will remain as they are now—in the control of the Board of Managers and its successors. The Hospital has consented to the transfer of its contract with Rush Medical College to the University of Chicago, which absorbs the former.

While the present staff will all resign, it is probable that most of them will be reappointed by the University. We hope the men who have made the Hospital so successful in the past will retain their present connection. The Hospital expects and desires them to do so. But the staff and the administration of the Hospital fully believe in the efficiency of the proposed plan for the school and will work for its success vigorously. We believe that it will give the Hospital a unique position of prominence and usefulness in the entire country.

GIFTS TO THE HOSPITAL

On November 25, 1916, the Hospital received a gift of \$20,000 from Mrs. Eugene S. Pike and her sons, Eugene R., Charles B. and William W. Pike, in memory of Eugene S. Pike, who died a short time since. This gift has been placed in the Endowment Fund for the endowment of two rooms in the Private Pavilion, to be known as the "Eugene S. Pike Memorial Rooms."

* * *

The Hospital was the recipient in November of another generous donation of clothing from the Needlework Guild of America, which consisted of 250 new garments for the patients and the beneficiaries of the Social Service department. It contained several of the layettes which are prepared by the Baby's Friendly Society, which has worked for many years under the sympathetic leadership and at the home of Mrs. Wm. H. Benton of 5021 Blackstone Avenue. The work of this society deserves commendation because of the wisdom and care with which it provides not only clothing for the mother and the new-born babe, but furnishes instructions and wholesome advice as well. These layettes, costing each more than five dollars, can be procured for a small, or even no, fee by the prospective mother unable to provide such for herself.

HOSPITAL ARCHITECTURE

BY ASA BACON

(Our Superintendent, Mr. Bacon, attended the meeting of the American Hospital Association, of which he is treasurer, at Philadelphia last September, where he discussed a paper on the architecture and equipment of the small hospital, by Mr. Ralph Shephardson, architect of the Aurora (Ill.) City Hospital.

As Mr. Bacon's ideas were so radical that they occasioned not only much discussion at the convention, but also in the Philadelphia papers at the time, we have asked Mr. Bacon the privilege of printing his discussion in the "Bulletin.")

DISCUSSION OF MR. SHEPHERDSON'S PAPER

You have asked me a very difficult question about raising money for a hospital. In a nutshell, I would say that, first of all, the Board of Directors must be chosen from the representative business men of your community, men who are in close touch with other men of means. Second, you must raise the standard of your hospital just as high as it is possible to do so, and give the very best service that you can possibly, so that when a man wants to donate money to a charity he will feel that by giving it to your hospital it will be properly expended, properly used and will be an endowment for all time. If you do that, you will get the money.

In regard to the construction of a hospital, I feel that possibly I should not say anything, because you started to confine the subject to the community hospitals, of which you did not specify how many beds they should be composed, and then got switched off onto the small hospitals. But I would like to say a few words to change your line of thought a little in regard to hospital construction. I had an architect call on me a few weeks ago, who was making a tour of the hospitals with the view of designing a new hospital. After giving him my ideas, he said: "Mr. Bacon, you must excuse me, but I think you are crazy." After talking further, he said: "I don't think you are crazy, but I think you need a vacation." And I took one. Possibly you will think I am crazy. I have a few thoughts for you to consider, and then you can judge me as you wish. My thoughts refer entirely to the construction of new hospitals. I believe we should, when building new hospitals, change the architecture, construction and system of operation, so as to develop a greater efficiency, economy and comfort in the care of the sick. In most of our hospitals, the system of operation is imperfect

and expensive, but the superintendent is unable to improve the condition to his satisfaction, owing to the way the buildings have been planned and constructed. As a usual thing, he has to dovetail new buildings into old, thereby enlarging a plant that, in the end, is imperfect.

The average stay of patients in our general hospitals is about fifteen days. The patient is usually quite sick on entering and is put to bed. He is up only a short time when he goes home. He is mostly interested in getting well and not in admiring beautiful grounds and buildings covering acres of valuable land. He enjoys a cool, or properly heated, roof garden fully as well as any place while convalescing. For quick, accurate service and economical administration, we should concentrate. Our building should cover a smaller amount of ground. We should go higher in the air, and when soil conditions will permit, down deeper into the ground with sub-basements.

It is often said that our hospitals are for the rich and the very poor. There is no medium for the great middle class. For the average patient, our private rooms are too expensive, and his nervous, sensitive condition rebels against the ward. Many times he will borrow money before going into the ward, and my doctors often tell me that they have to cut their fee so that the patient can pay for his expensive room. The poor sick man or woman, unable to procure a room, should find a haven of quiet, peace and rest in the hospital. These people are in the majority, and they are the backbone of the community. Do they find it quiet, peaceful and restful in our wards? Can the physician make a careful examination of the patient in the ward, on account of the noise and confusion? The more I study the ward question, the more I am convinced that every patient should have a room by himself. We should allow 800 cubic feet of air space to each patient. Why not put this into a room instead of a ward? These small rooms, say 8x10x10, should each have a closet, properly ventilated, equipped with toilet, wash bowl, hot, cold and drinking water, and a locker for clothes. This does away with carrying bed pans, etc., through the corridors. Also these small rooms can be turned into a solarium without freezing out other patients. The lighting system can also be better controlled.

This arrangement makes your hospital more elastic. With the ward scheme you may have several beds in your men's ward vacant and at the same time be turning away women patients. There are

many possibilities of the small room scheme which I have not the time to enumerate, but which you will readily see. Some of the floors should be devoted to the high-priced rooms, equipped with bath, etc.

If the building is properly laid out, serving rooms on floors can mostly be done away with, as well as rooms for linens, duty rooms, etc., giving more space for patients. A central location for kitchen and storerooms, with a proper system of dumb waiters and pneumatic tubes, will afford quick, accurate, economical service and cut down the waste time of your nurses twenty per cent, which they can devote to the bedside of the patient, where they belong. Go to any of our large department stores and see how they get their messages from one place to another. It is remarkable. Every energy is devoted to saving the time of their people, and we should devote our thought to the saving of our doctors and nurses. In some hospitals, the nurses spend thirty per cent of their time tramping the corridors. In the central kitchen idea, all orders are posted here, all trays are set according to orders, under the personal supervision of one person. A dumb waiter will carry a load of trays from the basement to the sixth floor in less than thirty seconds. A tray, under the proper system, should be at the bedside of the patient in not to exceed one minute from the time it leaves the kitchen. All trays are returned and inspected for broken or lost dishes, condition of food and amount returned. Dishes are washed and trays reset. Result: No smell of food, no noise from dishes, no garbage, no cockroaches or mice on the floors, economy of nurses' time, less equipment, saving of food, better set trays and fresher, hotter food. Each tray should have its room number stamped upon it. All special orders written and sent to central station or kitchen by pneumatic tube. Storerooms should be back of the kitchen, so that the same dummies can be used for clean linen, household supplies, etc., all of which could be ordered by requisition as needed. By this system, you can absolutely control your supplies.

Our elevator system should be carefully studied, for here is another place where you can conserve time. A freight elevator could be installed large enough to take a taxicab or an ambulance with a patient to any floor. In our present system, a patient who comes in with a bad case of gallstones or appendicitis is taken out of the ambulance and jiggled along down a corridor, or somewhere else, and is about killed before he gets to bed. Suppose we are sending a patient home. We have to send somebody with the baggage, get

the patient down to the taxicab, and find maybe when he gets down that it is waiting at the back instead of at the front door. The taxicab could be sent to the floor.

More attention should be given to window construction, to prevent patients from jumping out. There is no end to suggestions. As I said before, the buildings should be constructed with a view of concentration. By building a suitable foundation and properly constructing the roof, new stories can be added as funds are provided. Instead of adding new wings and spreading over a large area, add stories and go up into the air.

REPORT OF SPRAGUE HOME FOR NURSES' COMMITTEE

The holiday season passed very pleasantly for the nurses, who had an easier time than last year, as there was less severe illness in the hospital. Quite a number of the 200 in the Home were on vacations or invited out, but all the rest enjoyed the bountiful dinner provided again by our generous friend, Mr. Ernest Hamill, who has been more than kind to us during the past four years.

The Christmas entertainment was given by the preliminary class, whose 47 very clever members, dressed as children, acted in an amusing representation of a country Sunday School program.

The popularity of the young women and the desire of their families and friends to keep them from being homesick was shown by the large amount of letters and packages received during the holidays, seven mail bags being delivered in one mail, for instance.

A memorial holiday gift which proved very acceptable consisted in the furnishing of two alcoves, one in old-fashioned style, the other in attractive painted chairs, tables and desk. Rugs were also received for the remaining six alcoves, two of which have temporary furniture in them.

We now need chairs, tables and desks for the last four alcoves, and are hoping that some of our good friends will give themselves the satisfaction of remembering us in this way early in the new year.

As there will be no January Board Meeting, we must take this opportunity of once more urging all members who are saving materials for Miss Tracy's Class in Invalid Occupations to send or bring them on or before the first of February, when that interesting work is to be begun.

HELEN V. DRAKE,
Chairman.

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER

REPORT OF MR. W. S. REYNOLDS' TALK BEFORE THE SOCIAL SERVICE
COMMITTEE

On Wednesday, November twenty-second, in the hospital chapel, Mr. Wilfred S. Reynolds, Superintendent of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, spoke to the members of our Social Service Committee and Department and the members of the Social Service Committees of several of the other hospitals on "The Problem of the Unmarried Mother." Mr. Reynolds outlined the elements of the problem; told of the difficulties to be met with in its solution; of what Norway, a country noted for its efforts along this line, was doing in attempting to solve it; of what the Illinois Society was doing to meet the demands, and spoke strongly in favor of a centralized effort to be made in this city to face and solve this problem.

The problem of the unmarried mother has four elements: the father, the mother, the child, and society; and all four elements must be considered in each individual case.

There are three difficulties to be met with by an organization attempting a solution of the problem; the difficult economic condition, the anonymous paternity of the child, and the social stigma. The first two can be remedied by legislation, the third cannot, and the third is probably the greatest difficulty. Because of it the cases are kept as secret as possible and this secrecy affects every element. It enables the father to go free, makes it harder for the mother, both physically and mentally, secures for the child none of his natural rights and makes no provision for him except that of losing him in society. As for the effect of the social stigma on society, it is the desire for secrecy which leads the mother, for example, to leave the small community and place the burden of her care on the large city. Society in her own community does not bear the trouble and expense and through its ignorance of the situation does nothing to remedy the social conditions which are responsible.

Norway's annual illegitimate births number five thousand, two thousand in the cities and three thousand in the country. This is seven per cent of the total number of births. Norway has passed a law which is the world's farthest development towards solving the problem in name as well as in substance. It is known as "The Law About Children Whose Parents Have Not Been Married." Under this law a child bears the same relation to both parents, and the same right to either name and is entitled to rearing with the better

parent. The parent better fitted must provide for the child as if it were legitimate and the other must contribute to its support. The parent having the custody is guardian, or if neither is fit a guardian is appointed, the parents still jointly providing. The mother is to report her condition three months before confinement, naming the child's father; false statements are severely punished. If not previously reported, the facts must be given at the time of confinement. The father is held, and fourteen days are allowed him in which he may attempt to prove his innocence. In case more than one man is implicated, all must provide for the living expenses of the mother for three months before her confinement, bear the cost of the confinement, and must contribute to the support of the child. This support continues until the child's sixteenth year.

The Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society in its work recognizes three important periods: the prenatal period, the period of confinement and the future of the mother and child. It is with the plans for the future that the society concerns itself, for the first two periods are provided for by hospitals and other organizations. Specific plans cannot be laid down, each case has to be decided on its own merits. Some mothers take all of the responsibility, some are willing to take a part, and some marry.

From January 1, 1916, to November 1, 1916, two hundred and six illegitimate children were brought to the society for some sort of care, in a large per cent of the cases too late to prevent nursing being given up. Twenty-eight of these children could be kept with their mothers, thirty-four were taken for adoption, twelve babies died, and in the case of the remainder the mother and child were kept together in a way by boarding the baby, the mother paying all that was possible towards its support. The mothers who keep their babies usually go into domestic service, others take positions as clerks, factory workers, waitresses, school teachers, office girls, cashiers, and so forth.

In Illinois there is practically no definite knowledge of this problem. Although the new birth registration law will make the number of illegitimate births known, the results alone are cared for, and cared for by so many individuals and agencies that no accurate statistics in regard to the cases can be compiled. There should be a strong correlation between the institutions which attempt to meet this problem, a centralization of effort which Mr. Reynolds emphatically urges.

IRMA FOWLER,

Member Social Service Committee.

JANUARY REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Christmas joy and cheer were taken into many homes this year through the efforts of our Social Service workers. With eighteen dollars which was sent to the department for Christmas supplies, Miss Breeze and Miss Robinson provided six good-sized families with baskets of food. Ten dollars was sent by the First Presbyterian Church of Marengo, Ill., and scrapbooks from Kansas, so these toys were distributed with the food to the families with children. A patient in the private pavilion sent fifty dollars in gold to be used as the department saw fit. Ten dollars was used in purchasing candy in Christmas boxes to complete the festive character of the baskets. The remaining forty dollars was divided among fourteen worthy people. Two gifts were of five dollars and twelve of two dollars and a half. All of these people had been known a long time by the department, so there would be no doubt about the money being well used.

One of the most needy and deserving homes to receive benefit at this time was that of a Polish family of immigrants with five children under ten years of age. "Home" is hardly a fitting term for the two miserably small rear rooms at the top of a house, in which these seven people are existing. There is only one cold water faucet for their use, and yet with these inconveniences they are paying six dollars and a half a month in rent. This amount is out of all proportion to the wages of the man and is entirely too much for the very poor accommodations. This family, although laboring under the added handicap of almost no knowledge of English, have tried very hard to be independent of charity. They also had insufficient clothing and very poor home conditions. Through our Social Service workers the mother was induced to place her two babies, one three weeks old and the other of thirteen months, under the direction of the Infant Welfare Association. Necessary clothing has been provided and under outside stimulus the mother has become interested in bettering her home as much as it is possible for her to do with such poor facilities at hand.

A very unusual glimpse of the true Christmas spirit was seen in the case of a Jewish woman who has a fourteen months old child in the hospital. Miss Breeze arranged a basket, selecting just the right kind of food for the family, and sent for the mother to come for it. Great was the surprise in the department when this woman refused the gift, saying she was so grateful for the kind and beautiful care that her child was receiving that she did not feel

it was right to accept anything more from the hospital. She was accustomed, she said, to plan for her family on the little they had and she would be depriving others who needed help more than she if she should take the basket.

At one of the Social Service meetings during the fall Miss Breeze called particular attention to the desirability of churches inquiring carefully in regard to cases appealing to them for charity. Organizations which use the Central Bureau of Registration avoid duplication by their co-operative knowledge, but churches which do not use this bureau and therefore do not have such definite information in regard to these people are often led by their sympathy to give help where it is not most deserved.

One woman was sent to the hospital by a church, but the doctors could not discover anything vital the matter with her, except a great desire to be supported by the public, so she would not have to work herself. She has made a business of going from church to church for relief, avoiding organizations that would know her reputation. Another woman came to the hospital through a church and investigation showed that two churches were aiding her, a group of private individuals was helping her with money, and the United Charities was giving her relief. Such duplication is unnecessary and is often diverting help from worthy people.

Our department considers Olivet Institute the most satisfactory church organization for relief. There the work is systematized just as that of the United Charities, and full information is on hand in regard to all of their families receiving aid.

No pupil nurse has been on duty since October first. A volunteer worker from the School of Civics and Philanthropy gave sixteen hours a week until December fifteenth.

The statistics for the three months are:

	October	November	December
Cases	150	165	152
Visits in office	195	229	205
Visits in homes	86	75	60
Co-operation	120	160	180
with			
Organizations	32	39	40

The Social Service Department received one hundred and forty-two new pieces of clothing from the Needle Work Guild when their annual donation was made to the hospital in November. A patient in the pavilion from Marquette, Mich., crocheted six unusually

pretty hoods for little girls and sent them to Miss Breeze for distribution.

There have been two Social Service meetings since October 1st. The October one was very short, as it took place before the Red Cross meeting. In November, Mr. Wilfred S. Reynolds of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society spoke on "The Problem of the Unmarried Mother."

Miss Rahtge reports that during the last quarter there has been a total of nineteen babies receiving care from the wet nurse. There were seven in October, four new ones in November and three continued cases, eight new babies in December and four continued. A change was made in nurses the first of November, the new one being a very ambitious German girl from Joliet, with a three months old baby.

The kindergarten work this fall has been somewhat simpler, as the children have been very small, and so only able to play and make very easy things. At Christmas time the wards were decorated with Santa Claus and Christmas trees that the children had cut out and pasted themselves. There have been on the average about seven or eight children well enough to enter into the play-time. The following girls are coming each week: Tuesday, Miss Spence from Hinsdale; Wednesday, Miss Fowler and Miss Higgs from Oak Park; Thursday, Miss Herrick and Mrs. Perlee from Chicago, and Friday, Miss Anita Aldrich from Chicago and Miss Merrill from Hinsdale.

Miss Covert's report is as follows: "The bedside instruction for the fall of 1916 began the middle of September with one scholar in the Children's Ward. This boy was in the fifth grade, and the regular work of that grade, reading, arithmetic, spelling, geography and history, was carried on. His stay was brief, for early in October he left the hospital. Since that time there have been no children in the ward receiving the instruction, either because their stay was so short or because they were too ill to study. In October, therefore, I began the lessons with a sixteen-year-old Greek boy on the sixth floor. This boy was in the seventh grade, and we studied grammar and composition, history, geography, arithmetic and spelling; and together we read books that would appeal to a real boy, and yet conform to the standards of real literature. This pupil studied for about seven weeks, or until he left the hospital.

"Miss Breeze then found another Greek boy on the fourth floor who was about twelve years old and knew very little English,

as he had never attended any but a Greek school. The work with him, therefore, was instruction, mainly, in English. Writing English seemed very difficult and his reading was slow, but, I hope, sure. The reader was a primer of Greek myths; many stories the boy had known and read in the original Greek. He was a very bright boy and enjoyed his work apparently. He left the hospital January 4th.

"Besides this boy there has been one other in our 'school.' He is about thirteen and comes into the hospital twice a week for dressings. The days he has his leg dressed are the days he also has his lessons, and he began his study about the second week in December. He is slow mentally, with a slight imperfection in his speech, and Miss Breeze hopes that the individual instruction will help him greatly. The fact that there is not a room full of children listening to his recitations and that there is plenty of time for him seem already to give him more confidence. He is poor in reading and spelling, and consequently much attention is given to those branches. Arithmetic and geography are taken up one day a week and he seems to enjoy his lesson time very much.

"Since October, therefore, four boys have been studying, two Greeks and two Americans, and the superior brains seem to have been given to the Greeks. The work has been carried on each week with two exceptions, one being my own slight illness and the other a pupil's sickness. The individual instruction does tell and I hope the children enjoy their study time as much as I do."

ELIZABETH D. DOUGLAS,
Secretary Social Service Committee.

REPORT FROM UNIT NUMBER 13

The work assumed by the Woman's Auxiliary Board for Unit No. 13, American Red Cross, is progressing splendidly and bids fair to be accomplished by March first, the time set for its completion.

The need for help in preparing the equipment for the unit has been presented to the women's societies of twenty of our churches. Neither money nor material has been asked for, only the making of garments or the preparation of hospital supplies; nor, in any case, has a church been asked to put aside its regular work. The churches have responded most generously, often holding special Red Cross meetings or doing extra individual work, giving this service gladly as an offering to our country.

MRS. ROBERT HOTZ,
Chairman Presbyterian Hospital Red Cross Committee.

THANKSGIVING LINEN OFFERING REPORT FOR 1916

It is with deep gratitude that we offer to our friends "The Linen Report for 1916 (almost double in returns that of last year) and the chairman of the committee wishes to express her deep appreciation of the fine work accomplished by the chairmen of the churches:

Donors	Money	Linen
First Church, Chairman, Mrs. Thos. Wells....	\$ 75.00	
Second Church, Chairman, Miss Virginia Dunham	101.00	\$ 12.00
Third Church, Chairman, Mrs. W. J. Aiken..	15.00	4.75
Fourth Church, Chairman, Mrs. Thos. Lyon..	508.75	86.00
Woodlawn Park, Chairman, Mrs. H. C. Patterson	20.00	
Hinsdale Presbyterian, Chairman, Mrs. T. R. Swezey	3.00	
Rogers Park, Chairman, Mrs. Francis Welty..	5.00	
First Church, Evanston, Chairman, Mrs. Caroline Poppenhuisen	1.00	
Riverside Church, Chairman, Mrs. William Campbell	15.00	
Crerar Memorial, Chairman, Mrs. M. B. Baker	2.50	
Sixth Church, Chairman, Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams	10.00	10.00
Church of the Covenant, Chairman, Mrs. Elam	2.00	
Hyde Park, Chairman, Mrs. George Williamson	22.00	
Lake Forest, Chairman, Mrs. C. F. Childs....	120.00	2.00
First Church, Oak Park, Chairman, Mrs. W. A. Blanchard	5.00	40.00
South Park Church, Chairman, Mrs. C. G. Basey	1.00	
Highland Park, Chairman, Mrs. Fred Clow....	126.00	
River Forest Church, Chairman, Mrs. R. F. Goldsmith	5.00	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,037.25	\$154.75

Total amount, \$1,192.00.

Eighteen churches responded.

MRS. HENRY C. HACKNEY,
Chairman of Committee.

REPORT OF ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

On November eleventh, Mrs. Olephant took charge of the entertainment. Her daughter, Mrs. Schlatfeldt, sang, Mr. Ermeling from Central Church played the piano and Miss Nicholson danced. Forty-eight patients were present and showed much enthusiasm over the program.

November twenty-fifth, six of the students from the Three Arts Club gave a program. Miss Helen Waite sang, Miss Katharine Raymond played the violin, Miss Helda Von Korff read. Miss Wellie Wise Swepton played the piano, while Miss Josephine Greileck and Miss Gertrude Theis acted as accompanists. On this Saturday only forty-three patients were able to come up to the chapel.

December ninth, Miss Lydell took charge and arranged a particularly jolly program. Little Alice Skolies danced and little Phillis Weir sang Scotch songs, danced the Highland Fling and did a Dutch dance in costume. Miss Janet McIntire accompanied. Miss Charlotte Noll gave piano solos and Miss Lillian Speele, an elocutionist, gave some very amusing readings. There were sixty-eight present for this program, some being guests of the patients who accompanied them.

On December sixteenth, Miss Wagner, a young girl from Oak Park, with a friend to accompany her, gave a whole program herself, playing the piano, reading and singing. At this time we had fifty-eight present, forty-six of whom were patients.

On the twenty-third of December came the Christmas program at which there was a larger audience than the previous year. The program consisted of selections on the harp by Miss Marie Ludwig, songs by Mr. Grant Kimball and readings by Mrs. Mary K. Ames Denney. Mr. Isaac Van Grove was accompanist. The entertainment was of very high grade and was greatly enjoyed by the patients.

As is usual at the holiday season, the Hospital was appropriately decorated with holly and flowers and the conventional Christmas dinner of turkey was served. On each patient's tray was a card of greeting, while the day was announced by the singing of Christmas carols by the nurses. Once again the friends of the Hospital were most generous in their donations.

DOROTHY L. BLATCHFORD,
Chairman.

ALUMNÆ NOTES

Hospital changes: Miss J. Olive Seger, class of 1914, who has recently returned from Austria, has been placed in charge of the maternity department.

Miss Margaret J. Floyd, 1916 class, is one of the head nurses in the operating room, taking the place of Miss Mary Jacobson, resigned.

Miss Eleanor Smith, class of 1916, is in charge of the new dressing room on the first floor of the hospital and of the examining room.

Miss Margaret Hoskins, 1916, is in charge of B floor in the Private Pavilion.

Miss Alice Kurtz, a graduate of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City, has been put in charge of the fourth floor in the Jones-Murdoch building.

Married: Miss Josephine Morse, class of 1910, and Luther Whiteman, October 10, Los Angeles, Cal.

Miss Edith Jackman, class of 1916, and Dr. William S. Jones, October 11, Menominee, Mich.

Miss Myrtle Glenn, class of 1912, and Mr. Warren A. Wall, December 12, Chicago.

Miss Merdella Kalkhurst, class of 1915, and Dr. R. O. Grigsby, December 15, Chicago. Dr. and Mrs. Grigsby will live in Montana.

Miss Elizabeth Rohrbach, class of 1911, goes in February to Teachers' College, Columbia University, for a course in Hospital Economics.

Miss Jane Walters, class of 1910, and Miss Bernadine Fennelly, class of 1916, are taking a laboratory course for nurses given by Dr. Homer C. Nicoll, pathologist of the hospital.

Miss Julia Chubbuck is superintendent of nurses at the Agnew Hospital, San Diego, Cal. Miss Mary Jacobson is in charge of the operating room there and Miss Burdena Johnson is night superintendent.

Miss S. Frances Richards, class of 1916, is night superintendent at the Washington Boulevard Hospital, Chicago.

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PREPARED: UNIT 13

BY GEO. G. DAVIS, M. D.

Dr. Frank Billings, who has recently resigned as director of the No. 13 Base Hospital, and the present director, Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, wish to express their appreciation of the co-operation and the work of the Woman's Board of the Presbyterian Hospital in completing supplies for the new Base Hospital.

It has been requested that the Woman's Board should be informed in regard to the medical organization of this hospital. We are pleased to state that the personnel of the hospital is now complete. The personnel consists of five sections, namely, the Medical Staff, Nurses' Staff, Nurses' Aid, Male Administrative Personnel and Civilian Employes.

The Medical Staff consists of twenty-six officers. These have been secured principally from men who are teaching at the Rush Medical College and working at the Presbyterian Hospital. In order that one set of men may not be kept away too long in case of a prolonged war, a second medical staff has been organized to relieve the first. The personnel of the first medical staff is as follows:

Dr. Arthur D. Bevan, Director.
Dr. John M. Dodson, Adjutant.
Mr. Jas. H. Harper, Registrar.
Dr. Herman L. Kretschmer, Quartermaster.
Dr. George G. Davis, Chief of Surgery.
Dr. M. W. Hanchett, Surgical Staff.

Dr. V. C. David, Surgical Staff.
Dr. E. V. L. Brown, Surgical Staff.
Dr. A. H. Montgomery, Surgical Staff.
Dr. E. M. Miller, Surgical Staff.
Dr. C. H. Davis, Surgical Staff.
Dr. Warren P. Sights, Surgical Staff.
Dr. Wm. Thos. Robinson, Surgical Staff.
Dr. Ernest E. Irons, Chief of Medicine.
Dr. Ralph C. Brown, Medical Staff.
Dr. Donald Putnam Abbott, Medical Staff.
Dr. L. C. Gatewood, Medical Staff.
Dr. Russell M. Wilder, Medical Staff.
Dr. George Mathers, Medical Staff.
Dr. C. S. Kibler, Medical Staff.
Dr. Homer K. Nicoll, Chief of Laboratory.
Dr. B. O. Raulston, Assistant in Laboratory.
Dr. Hollis E. Potter, X-Ray.
Dr. Herbert A. Potts, Dentist.
Dr. Arthur D. Black, Dentist.
Dr. Edward Newell Ware, Chaplain.
The Relief Staff is as follows:
Dr. Clifford Grulee, Quartermaster.
Dr. Charles C. Henderson, Registrar.
Dr. C. Judson Herrick, Adjutant.
Dr. Dean Lewis, Chief of Surgery.
Dr. D. B. Phemister, Surgery.
Dr. Wm. H. Wilder, Eye and Ear.
Dr. Gatewood Gatewood, Surgery.
Dr. S. A. Friedberg, Surgery.
Dr. John A. Saari, Surgery.
Dr. Wilmer D. McGrath, Surgery.
Dr. Winfield C. Sweet, Surgery.
Dr. Wm. A. Taylor, Surgery.
Dr. Jas. Murray Washburn, Chief of Medicine.
Dr. Fred William Gaarde, Medicine.
Dr. Archibald L. Hoyne, Medicine.
Dr. Clifford P. McCullough, Medicine.
Dr. Lewis J. Pollock, Medicine.
Dr. Charles S. Kubik, Medicine.
Dr. W. H. Stutsman, Medicine.
Dr. Ralph W. Webster, Chief of Laboratory.
Dr. W. E. Gatewood, Pathologist.

Dr. W. Earl Ball, X-Ray.
Dr. Charles G. Sholes, Dentist.
Dr. L. H. Ebersold, Dentist.
Dr. James MacLagan, Chaplain.

The Nurses' Staff consists of a chief and fifty nurses. These have been organized under Miss Mabel K. Adams. Miss Adams has recently spent a year in the 23d General Hospital with the British Expeditionary Forces in France, and is unusually well prepared to organize and carry on this work.

The Nurses' Aids are twenty-five in number. The full quota has already been raised and a number of applications are on the reserve list.

The Male Administrative personnel has been enlisted chiefly from the Junior Class of Rush Medical College. Sixty-nine students have registered for this work. We have taken some of the orderlies from the Presbyterian Hospital and the remainder of the personnel has been selected from the Northwestern Dental School. It is the desire to continue the teaching work of the students in medicine as if they were in college at Rush. This has been carried on in Europe among the Canadian forces. The Canadians have sent their medical students to the front to work in the Base Hospital and when their four-year course in medicine is completed, though in France, they are graduated. We propose to follow the same system in connection with our students.

The Civilian personnel (fifteen in number) consists of six stenographers, one chief cook, one baker, one cook for the officers' mess, two cooks for the nurses and four maids for the nurses' quarters. In case of war we will in a way have robbed the Presbyterian Hospital, as we are taking the chief cook, the baker and the second cook.

It has been suggested that a few words be said in regard to what a Base Hospital and Base Hospital work really is. This Base Hospital is to have five hundred beds, its work to be of a medical and surgical nature. Its location cannot be determined until orders are issued by the Surgeon-General. The Hospital may be established in some building taken over for hospital purposes, or it may be necessary to carry on the work under canvas; that is, our equipment may have to be carried with us and erected wherever we are ordered to go.

The directors and members of the medical staff again wish to express their appreciation of the work done by the Woman's Board in preparing the supplies for No. 13 Base Hospital.

HEALTH ASSURANCE

BY ERNEST E. IRONS, M. D.

The periodic examination of persons in supposedly good health is a form of preventive medicine applied to each of us individually and may be termed "Health Assurance." If carried out completely the need for many of the activities of social service, as we usually think of it, would be lessened. In considering it we are dealing with the problem of prevention of disease merely from another angle.

Preventive medicine occupies a prominent place in almost all the activities of community life. Although much of the effort has been expended in measures to limit the spread of epidemic and endemic infectious disease (health departments, sanitary laws), increasing attention is being given to methods for the prevention of disease among the workers in special branches of industry, and the study of occupational diseases has resulted in the institution of methods of ventilation, changes in the practices of manufacture, the installation of safety devices which have saved thousands of lives.

Allied to these measures in that they primarily assist the group or community, but differing from them by reason of the attention directed to the individual, are the systems of examinations of employes prior to employment by large corporations. These examinations are usually combined with some form of welfare work among the employes. The physical examinations of incoming students in large universities are based on the same principle, except that the needs of the individual are more emphasized than those of the group.

Perhaps the oldest type of examination made largely in the interest of the individual is the life insurance examination, and many persons owe the prolongation of their lives to the discovery by the examiner of some abnormality which was sufficient to cause refusal of insurance, but under rectified methods of living, could be held in check for many years.

Popular education in medical matters has already accomplished something in bringing about the early diagnosis of cancer, tuberculosis, and some other types of disease, especially when these diseases occur in a form which gives rise to some sharply defined or easily recognized symptom, such as pain, hemorrhage, cough, persistent headache, loss of weight or polyuria. But it often happens that the disease in its early stages causes no symptoms noticeable by the patient, and indeed his general feelings may lead him to think himself in unusually good health.

The occasional taking of stock of one's own health resources is as sensible a procedure as the inventory of the merchant or the yearly audit of the corporation.

Time does not allow a recital of diseases in addition to those already named, which may be detected in early stages by routine examination. One type of disease, however, that has to do with changes in blood vessels, with increase in the size of the heart, and increase in blood pressure, often associated with some form of disease of the kidney, such as Bright's disease, deserves special mention. The causes of such condition are many, such as chronic infections, the various sorts of intemperance in the use of food, neglect of bodily functions, overwork, loss of sleep. It is evident that if the presence of such causes can be detected at a time when they have led to only slight changes in heart, blood vessels, or kidney they may often be removed and the danger of subsequent disease eliminated.

A physical examination of this sort should include in addition to the taking of a careful history, including the nature of habits of living and work, a careful examination of the heart, lungs, blood vessels, abdomen, nervous system, urine and blood, and other special examinations which may be later indicated. The object of this examination is not to pick out perfect specimens, of whom there are very few, but to detect at its beginning any condition which will interfere now or later with the enjoyment of health and usefulness to others.

It is important to note that not everyone who suffers from some minor abnormality or infection is necessarily destined to invalidism, even though the fault is not corrected, but in general the presence of such abnormalities may possibly give rise to later serious disease and for this reason they should be corrected.

RED CROSS, UNIT 13

March 19 is a date for this Board to remember, for on that day was packed the last box for the Presbyterian half of Unit 13. In the division of the work between our Board, representing the Presbyterian Hospital, and the Illinois Training School for Nurses, representing Cook County Hospital, it was agreed that box designated by the American Red Cross as Number 6, should be our share of the work for supplies. This arrangement was made because to that box belongs most of the sewing needed for our unit and because of our sewing societies in our churches it was easier for us to meet the demand. Twenty of No. 6 boxes are required for each unit. Forty-eight pajama suits were packed to each box, or 960 suits for a unit. One-half were of cotton and were purchased ready made and furnished by the Red Cross organization. The other half, of outing flannel (480), were made by the women of our churches, each suit with five buttonholes—2,400 buttonholes. Twenty-four bathrobes to each box, or 480 robes, were made by our societies, and again five buttonholes to a garment, another 2,400. Think of it!—4,800 buttonholes—a good winter's work. And still twenty-four bed shirts to each box, or 480 shirts, but tapes for fastening and not buttonholes.

While this has meant labor to the women of our churches, the responsibility has rested upon our chairman, Mrs. Robert Hotz. First of all, the cause must be presented, interest aroused and service secured. This meant speaking to many societies asking that a place be made for this work even though the schedule for sewing was already filled. Most of these organizations, while willing to take a share, were not able to do anything until after the holidays, as bazaars and promised work had first to be finished. Nothing was attempted until November and nothing really started until January, yet we made no mistake when we promised the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross that the women of the Presbyterian churches would support its hospital in what was expected of it.

Mrs. Hotz's itemized report follows:

	Robes.	Shirts.	Pajamas.
	Doz.	Doz.	Doz.
Lake Forest .....	....	....	6
Hyde Park .....	....	....	24
Ist of Oak Park.....	....	....	1½
Edgewater	6	....	....

Church of the Covenant.....	2	....	....
Second Church	3	....	2
Third Church	4 1/6	....	....
Highland Park	1 1/3	....	....
Kenwood	12	....	....
Second of Oak Park.....	2	....	....
Riverside	2	....	....
First Church		10	....
Fourth Church		8	....
Sixth Church		2	....
Rogers Park		5	....
Austin		6	....
Lake View		5	....

In addition, the University Group, under Mrs. Irons, made 2½ dozen robes; wives of the staff under Mrs. Moorehead one dozen pajamas and two dozen and one shirts. At the Pattington Shop, under Mrs. Price and Mrs. Graham, were made fifteen bath-robes and two dozen shirts, and Mrs. Culbertson's Grand Army Group made two dozen robes. Friends in the New First Congregational Church made one dozen and six robes, making a total of fifty-four dozen robes, forty-two dozen and one shirts, thirty dozen and six pajamas. Hinsdale has, as usual, been generous in its contribution to our unit, asking that one of its boxes, No. 7, made up of oakum pads and fracture or splint pillows, 147 pieces in all, be so credited. Hinsdale contributed also 251 shoulder wraps, 71 wash cloths and 48 splint pillows.

The thanks of this Board are due our chairman, Mrs. Hotz, for bringing this work to a successful finish in the time allotted us. No one knows so well as the president the strenuous work it has meant, and while expressing our appreciation we rejoice with her that the task is ended. It may be well also to mention here that three members of our Board are now regularly appointed instructors in gauze work—our treasurer, Miss Little, Mrs. Eugene Price and Mrs. W. R. McKeand. In proper uniform, these members may be seen on their appointed days giving instruction at headquarters on East Madison street, where many of our members are learning the intricacies of gauze work. Others are having lessons in home nursing, and visible in the halls of the hospitals are graduates of that course who, accepted by the Red Cross, are getting their practical work here. Ten graduates have been working in the hospital this past month.

MRS. DAVID W. GRAHAM.

UNIFIED REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES, APRIL 1, 1916, TO JANUARY 1, 1917

Inasmuch as the Woman's Auxiliary Board year has been changed to end December 31 instead of March 31, postponing this year the annual meeting, it is fitting to gather into unified form the work of the various standing committees for the period from April 1, 1916, the last annual meeting, to January 1, 1917. The unified report has had an important place at the annual meeting of the Board and has been an interesting feature of the April *Bulletin* for seven years back. We offer, therefore, such a report in brief form.

The Woman's Board uses various means for raising money for the support of its work. Chief among these are the pledges from members in the hands of the

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Edward Blair, chairman, and Mrs. Robert H. McCormick, temporary chairman, report the amount received from the pledges from April 1, 1916, to December 31, 1917, as \$2,302.50.

13 pledges.....	\$100.00	\$1,300.00
4 pledges.....	50.00	200.00
1 pledge.....	35.00	35.00
15 pledges.....	25.00	375.00
9 pledges.....	20.00	180.00
2 pledges.....	15.00	30.00
14 pledges.....	10.00	140.00
1 pledge.....	7.50	7.50
7 pledges.....	5.00	35.00

\$2,302.50

This is a gain of \$320 over pledges received during the same length of time last year.

TAG DAY

A close second to the pledge system in the matter of raising funds is "Tag Day" of the Children's Benefit League. While not up to the standard of the first years of this popular collection, Mrs. W. R. Tucker chairman, reports \$1,700 as the amount collected in 1916.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP FUND

Following close upon the Tag Day collection is that of the Associate Membership in charge of Miss Elizabeth F. Stillwell and her committee. Twenty-seven churches were represented in the

membership and contributed \$1,316.60. Four churches gave over \$100, five churches increased their contributions over last year. The largest amount given was that contributed by the Highland Park Church, \$200.

THANKSGIVING LINEN OFFERING

The Thanksgiving Linen Offering follows with an offering of \$1,037.25 in money, and linen to the value of \$154.75, according to the chairman, Mrs. Henry C. Hackney. She reports eighteen churches as having taken this splendid collection.

CONTRIBUTORS' FUND

The new membership sought among friends outside the Presbyterian churches has been most encouraging under the management of Mrs. W. B. Martin, chairman, who reports \$700 as having been received during the short time since its establishment.

SPECIAL SOCIAL SERVICE FUND

The Special Social Service Fund contributed to by interested patients in the hospital is in the hands of Mrs. J. B. Lord, who reports having sent out 505 circular letters at an expense of \$10.10 with a net gain to the fund of \$31.40.

CHILD'S FREE BED FUND

Still another source of income is the fund collected from the Sunday Schools of the Presbytery through the efforts of the committee of which Mrs. F. W. Main is chairman. The receipts here were \$595.39, completing payment on the first endowed bed in the children's ward, and beginning the endowment of a second bed with the payment of \$458.56. Twenty-nine Sunday Schools shared in this contribution, one giving for the first time to this cause.

DELICACIES

Not only money but many welcome additions to the ward patients' trays are reported by the chairman of the Delicacies Committee by Mrs. Charles A. Reed.

2,070 glasses of jelly.

354 quarts preserved fruit.

196 quarts grape juice.

34 quarts pickles.

3 jars honey.

14 packages crackers and cereals.

1 box cranberries.

Cash, \$409.30.

Thanksgiving and Christmas donations:

1,000 pounds turkey.

500 pounds chicken.
150 pounds nuts.
50 pounds bacon.
8 gallons oysters.
50 pounds butter and butterine.
1 barrel sweet potatoes.
1 barrel cranberries.
1 barrel apples.
18 gallons cream.
6 boxes figs and raisins.
5 boxes holly.
Cash, \$310.00.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

We turn now to the debit side of our account. There is perhaps no more important work that the Board enjoys than its cooperation with the Training School for Nurses. Miss Helen V. Drake, chairman of the Sprague Home for Nurses, reports:

Average number in Home April-December, 1916, 172; students received in Fall class, 52; number of graduates from school, 266; amount loaned since 1911, \$1,069; amount given in scholarships since 1913, \$770.

During the past nine months the furnishing of alcoves has progressed very favorably. These ten spaces, at the ends of halls between bedrooms, are used as cosy resting places for nurses off duty. All have now been provided with rugs, and most of them with chairs, tables and desks, two having been completely furnished by Mrs. Sprague's special gift of \$250, and two others as a holiday memorial gift. We are again much indebted to Mr. Ernest Hamill for the generous Christmas dinner and decorations.

SOCIAL SERVICE

There is no more constructive work done by the Woman's Board than the Social Service under Miss Jessie Breeze and fostered by the Social Service Committee, of which Miss Elizabeth Douglas is secretary. The following is the report of the nine months' work closing December 31, 1916:

Calls in office, 1,916; calls in homes, 625; interviews in wards, 175; letters received, 703; letters written, 562; used clothing given, 300 articles; new clothing given, 254 articles.

The Needlework Guild of America sent a generous supply of new clothing in November.

The department assisted in various ways 647 families or individuals, as follows:

Adults, 339, of whom 126 were known previous to April 1, 1916.

Maternity, 107, of whom 45 were known previous to April 1, 1916.

Children, 201, of whom 65 were known previous to April 1, 1916.

Total, 647, of whom 236 were known previous to April 1, 1916.

Ninety-four cases were referred to 85 other organizations, and 1,182 co-operations with 85 other organizations.

Two paid workers on duty full time.

One paid worker on duty half time (clerical).

Two volunteer workers on duty four hours a day for 66 days.

Three pupil nurses on duty 56 days.

Total cost, \$2,500; income from bequest of Mrs. Daniel A. Jones, \$400; expense to Woman's Auxiliary Board, \$2,100.

MINISTERS' AND MISSIONARIES' ROOM

The Woman's Board not only ministers to the needy, but to those who minister. It is with a sense of honoring service freely given that the Board has endowed a room for ministers and missionaries in need of medical attention. Mrs. H. H. Belfield, chairman of this committee, reports as having been cared for:

		Countries Represented
Ministers,	15	Chili
Ministers' wives,	15	Guatemala
Ministers' children,	3	Bogota
Missionaries,	12	China
Missionaries' children,	1	Korea
<hr/>		
Total,	46	

A total of 521 days, which cost the hospital \$1,646.

FURNISHING COMMITTEE

The work for which women were thought to be particularly adapted in the beginning of the Hospital is still in the hands of the Furnishing Committee, of which Mrs. Henry M. Curtis is chairman. The amount set aside for this committee was \$3,058.38. Of this amount the committee expended \$2,492.97 for the following articles:

95 dozen sheets.

125 dozen pillow slips.
592 dimity bedspreads.
319 dozen napkins.
364½ yards of table damask.
47¼ yards of damask for tray cloths.
188 yards of scrim for curtains in the children's ward.

As in former years we express appreciation of the generous donations of clothing from the Chicago and Oak Park branches of the Needlework Guild of America.

THE LIBRARY

As always, we have the quiet, devoted service of the Library Cominittee, under Mrs. B. M. Linnell. A large number of books have been distributed among the patients, and been kept clean and in order. Magazines have been donated as well as books, and have served to cheer many a weary hour.

ENTERTAINMENT

The Entertainment Committee, under Miss Dorothy Blatchford's leadership, has offered to all patients able to be about another form of amusement through the delightful entertainments offered. Miss Blatchford reports:

During the Fall months six programs were held, as customary, on Saturday afternoons. The following members of several of the churches took charge of entertainments: Mrs. Oliphant of the River Forest Church, Miss Liddell of the Ninth, and Mrs. Culbertson of the Third Church. Then a group of the Three Arts Club students gave an entertainment, while the remaining ones were given by friends of the chairman.

The Christmas entertainment met with high approval. Readings by Mrs. Mary K. Ames Denney; music by Miss Marie Ludwig, harpist; songs by Mr. Grant Kimbell, tenor, accompanied by Mr. Isaac Van Grove, formed the numbers.

DEVOTIONAL AND VISITING COMMITTEE

As a benediction to the work of the Board comes the report of the visits to the patients in the wards by the devoted members of the committee, under Mrs. Janet H. Small, chairman, while the record of the work from month to month has been reported quarterly in

THE BULLETIN

in three issues of 500 copies each, the numbers aggregating 85 pages, exclusive of cover, and costing \$169.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. A. S. Maltman, an active member of the Board from 1887 to 1911, inclusive, a representative from the Fullerton Avenue Church, died March 12, 1917. Resigning because of feeble health, her name was placed on the honorary list, containing the names of those whom the Board honors because of past activities.

Ceasing from her own labors, she has passed on to her daughters her interests. One, Mrs. Perkins B. Bass, ex-secretary, has been a member of our Board since 1899, from the First Church of Evanston. Another, Miss Elizabeth Maltman, a member of the Child's Free Bed Committee, has been on the Board since 1910, from the Fullerton Avenue Church, and a third, a daughter-in-law, Mrs. James Maltman, from the same church, joined us in 1915.

"Though dead, she yet speaketh."

* * * *

We note also the death in February of Mrs. M. R. Prescott of the Englewood Church. The Board extends to her family and friends sincere sympathy.

REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE

The statistical records of the Social Service Department for the last three months show a steady increase in that department's activities. In January there were 137 cases, 12 patients referred to 10 different institutions, 141 co-operations with 40 organizations, 64 home calls and 192 office calls. In February there were 141 cases, 16 patients referred to 7 different institutions, 144 co-operations with 36 organizations, 55 home calls and 225 office calls. In March there were 156 cases, 15 patients referred to 9 different institutions, 170 co-operations with 48 organizations, 90 home calls, and 241 office calls.

The committee has been very much interested in Miss Rahtge's reports telling of the children's delight in the decorations of the walls of their wards and private rooms. With all these fascinating story-book pictures around them, new curtains at the windows, their beloved canary to watch and all the other children to play with, it is not to be wondered at that most of them cry when they have to go home. The kindergarten teachers have been on duty four days in the week until the middle of March, when the work was put in quarantine.

Miss Covert's report, which covered the winter's work, was given at the March meeting, and read as follows:

"The work of bedside instruction has been carried on all winter with one pupil for the majority of the time. Peter Thurston, the out patient, still has lessons on the mornings that he comes to the hospital for his dressings. The little Greek boy, Arnarius Birbilious, who left the Hospital early in January, returned for further treatment the latter part of the month. He studied English and tried vainly to learn to write neatly. The few lessons that I had with him proved him to be very quick and keen. The latter part of January and early part of February the work of teaching was carried on by Miss Emily Burry while I was away. The two boys were the only pupils during her stay also. There are two new pupils now, a little Russian child of nine, who has only been to kindergarten, and another boy of eight who has never been to school. The work with them will, of course, be the elementary foundations—reading, spelling and mental arithmetic. The little Russian boy knew several poems from the Child's Garden of Verses, even though he could not tell me the street on which he lived. He knows many kindergarten stories also, and I feel that he will be an apt pupil. The work is really progressing, though we cannot schedule classes or at times see the gains made. It is worth while if the child is only amused, as thus the convalescence is really hastened."

At the January meeting of the committee a letter addressed to Mrs. Graham from the Chicago Housing Comittee, asking that a committee be appointed from this department to co-operate with the Central Committee on their work, was read. Miss Breeze explained that the Housing Council plans to bring about a wider public knowledge of actual housing conditions in order that the rights under the present laws may be enforced and better laws made. The principal effort will be toward better light, water and sanitation. Mrs. Graham appointed Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Sanderson and Mrs. Fiske to act on this committee. At the February meeting Mrs. Henderson, reporting for this committee, stated that the Housing Council is necessarily moving slowly and cautiously, for it is a new organization, and there is a great deal involved in its work. She reminded us that the Social Service workers from the Hospital doing the follow-up work will have excellent opportunity for reporting home conditions to the council, and that the improvement of these unfavorable conditions would help with the Hospital's work.

At the close of the March meeting the committee was priv-

ileged to hear a clear and interesting talk by Dr. Ernest E. Irons on "The Advantage of Periodic Physical Examination."

IRMA FOWLER,
Sec. pro tem.

REPORT OF SPRAGUE HOME FOR NURSES

Although the winter months have been full of perplexing problems, occasioned by an unusual amount of illness among the nurses (which the Superintendent and her assistants have met with remarkable tact and patience), the spring is opening auspiciously with the largest preliminary class that has ever been received, of 42 members.

On March 31 occurred the 14th birthday party of the Home, when the new students dressed as children of that age, and all had a delightful time.

The graduating exercises are to take place on Friday afternoon, May 11, when we hope to welcome a large number of our Board.

Miss Tracy's classes in invalid occupations have met with such enthusiastic success, it has been decided to extend them for the months of May and June, when the shorter course will be given to other nurses besides the 36 now taking instruction.

During the first week of May, each day from the 1st to 8th inclusive, an exhibit will be held in the Chapel of the many kinds of work accomplished by both the patients and nurses, which will be intensely interesting, and we trust that all the women of our Board will avail themselves of this splendid opportunity to come and bring their friends, as it will certainly be a revelation in this new but exceedingly practical and helpful department of Hospital service.

Easter in the Home was a happy occasion, brightened with flowers in the sun parlor and dining-room, where the meetings of the Young Women's Christian League are now held.

Especially interested in this department of our work is Mrs. Carl Pfanstiehl, a very welcome new member of our committee recently elected to the Woman's Board from the Highland Park Church, who, with Mrs. James Simpson, transferred to us from the Social Service Cominittee, we gladly welcome as valuable co-workers.

HELEN V. DRAKE,
Chairman.

NURSES' ALUMNÆ NOTES

Sunday, April 1, the fourteenth birthday of the School was celebrated March 31 at the Home by an evening party for the School, at which the pupils and some members of the staff attended in the appropriate dress of fourteen years ago. The graduates of the School were entertained at an afternoon tea in the sun parlor.

The Alumnæ Association met in the sun parlor of the Home on Tuesday, April 3, for the election of officers and other important business. In accordance with a change made in the constitution, the new officers were elected for a period of two years. Miss Mabel Dunlap, class of 1912, was made president; Mrs. Alice Bowen, class of 1909, first vice-president; Miss Blanche Guthrie, class of 1912, second vice-president; Miss Celeste Firkins, class of 1912, treasurer, and Mrs. M. M. Tygett re-elected secretary. Miss Dolly Twitchell was appointed a delegate to the meeting of the American Nurses' Association at Philadelphia on April 23.

It was decided a committee should be appointed to arrange for the annual reunion of the graduates of the School and for the entertainment of the graduating class about the time of commencement, May 11.

Mary Byrne Fund: The sum of \$300 is soon to be paid to the treasurer of the Hospital, making a total of \$2,600 paid by the alumnæ of the School.

HOSPITAL CHANGES

Miss Helen Denne, class of 1912, who has been in charge of the seventh floor in the Jones Building, is away on a leave of absence. Miss Hazel McCoy is her substitute.

Miss Charlotte Landt, class of 1909, is in charge of the sixth floor in the Jones Building. Miss Irene Smith, formerly in charge of the floor, is in California with a patient.

Miss Laura Bates, class of 1915, is in charge of the fourth floor.

Miss Alma Foster is in charge of the Central Free Dispensary in place of Miss Mabel Dunlap, resigned.

Miss Edna Braun is the graduate in charge of the day work of the Out Obstetrical Department, Miss Eleanor Payne of the night work.

Miss Beulah M. Smith, class of 1907, is assisting Miss Russell at the Home.

Miss Edna C. Ruschli, class of 1917, is School nurse at the Home.

Miss Mary E. Swan, class of 1915, has been placed in charge of the surgical supply room.

Miss Louise M. Todd, class of 1913, is night superintendent at the Hahnemann Hospital.

Miss Florence Stidston, class of 1915; Miss Nellie Chisholm and Miss Minnie Chisholm, class of 1916, all of Winnipeg, Canada, are abroad in foreign war service.

MARRIED

Miss Maryette M. Dean to Mr. Harry D. Porter, February 19. Mr. and Mrs. Porter will live in Detroit, Mich.

Miss Clemence Ruby Lueken to Dr. Lawrence Glenn Dunlap, March 4. Dr. and Mrs. Dunlap will live in Bismarck, N. D.



THE NURSES' HOME.

The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

CHICAGO, ILL.

JULY, 1917

NUMBER 32

Published Quarterly by the Woman's Auxiliary Board. Committee:
Mrs. James B. Herrick, Chairman; Mrs. George L. Rob-
inson, Mrs. H. H. Belfield, Mrs. C. F. Childs,
Mrs. Frank Penfield.

Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon,
Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or to
Miss Maria W. Little, 3122 Sheridan Road

EDITORIAL NOTE

It is always gratifying to find, after having followed the line of natural development, that this line also meets the demands of an emergency. The thorough preparation of the Woman's Board for Base Hospital No. 13 has already placed at the disposal of the American Red Cross a fund for the care in the Presbyterian Hospital of the sick in families dependent on soldiers in service, the recipients being admitted on the recommendation of the Department for the Care of Dependent Families of Soldiers and Sailors. This is in addition to the Red Cross Maternity Fund established by Mrs. Robert Hotz.

The Woman's Board also anticipates a wide field of usefulness for disabled and convalescent soldiers through the occupational classes which have been maintained by the Board under the admirable instruction of Miss Susan E. Tracy. A study of this work has been written for the BULLETIN by Miss Elnora E. Thompson, Executive Secretary of the Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene, whose wide experience makes her a competent judge of the value of occupational therapy.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

ELNORA E. THOMSON, R. N.

Executive Secretary Illinois Society for Mental Hygiene

In the last decade the demands upon the graduate nurse have greatly increased and it is only the more progressive of training schools for nurses that are now prepared to give their pupils training in the many branches needed. There must be a far-sighted board to secure the services of a superintendent who has the vision necessary to develop a course which will give the pupils the required studies and experience.

As a comparatively early graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital School for Nurses it is with a great deal of pride that I look upon our school, realizing that from its beginning it has been working toward an ideal, and no one development in its course has seemed quite so worth while as the last addition to the curriculum—Occupational Therapy. Worth while, in itself, for the benefit to the individual patient—worth while in the development of dexterity and versatility in the nurse and especially worth while because many patients through it will again be able to find a place in the economic world and because in whatever field of nursing the graduate finds herself she will need, and be able to use, her ability to teach occupations.

Like any other branch of teaching, the most important thing about this subject is the teacher and in this we again see the good judgment of Miss McMillan, for Miss Susan E. Tracy, who was secured as teacher, is giving her life to the extension of this training for nurses and has had without doubt a larger experience in this special field than any other person. That she is successful is exemplified in the results she now shows of her five months' work. No written report can speak with such eloquence and appeal as did the exhibit, and if anyone doubts the desirability of properly directed work among the patients their doubts will be dispersed by a trip through the wards and the studio.

Here during the last five months might have been found a 16-year-old girl suffering from arthritis deformans compelled to keep in a horizontal position all the time—all of her joints deformed, but not her spirit, which was wonderful, and she had a keen desire for work. When she first asked Miss Tracy for something to do she was given rake knitting. She had very little motion of the joints of her hand and only one, a knuckle, which she could use for pushing down the cord. Gradually the joints of the hand improved until she was able to make a handsome afghan which was sold at a good

figure. With this exercise of rake knitting she had gained motion in her fingers. She then began on a fine reed basket and later made a basket of heavy reed on an 8-inch base. Her ambition was so great that Miss Tracy was compelled to limit her to a certain number of rounds a day on the baskets. When the large basket was finished it was thought wise to try to stimulate the motion of the elbow joints and brass for hammering was given her. At first she was compelled to use five or six strokes before she could strike the brass; finally when she finished the piece she was using both arms. She is now at home, but before leaving the hospital, gathered together details in regard to addresses where materials could be purchased, etc., and she has had a bench made for her chair, as her physician and her family, as well as she, are delighted with her progress.

Another patient who could be seen busily at work was a Greek, who was partially paralyzed as the result of a gunshot wound in the neck. He had complete paralysis of the right hand and arm and of the left hand. There was still some motion in the left arm. He had been in the hospital for some months and he was anxious for work. A polishing pad was fastened upon his right palm by a band fastened around the hand and he began polishing articles, such as bases for baskets. Finally a mitten was arranged for the hand and he was able to make baskets. Then to stimulate the muscles of the hand, plastic materials were given him from which he formed small animals. He became able to stuff the various dolls that are made in the department, but best of all, he is able to feed himself, even without the use of the mitten, something which he had not done for four months.

Another was a man with a tuberculous abscess of the intestine, ill and idle many months and with very little to look forward to in the future but suffering and idleness. He was taught knitting, basketry and leather work, and now that he has been transferred to Oak Forest his life can, at least, be brightened somewhat by his ability to keep himself occupied.

Another very pathetic case was that of a man who was suffering from a severe mental shock. He had been injured in an automobile accident and saw the machine over him day and night. Life was a burden to him. He did not believe he could do any work, but someone had asked him to come to the studio. He explained to Miss Tracy that she must not expect anything from him, that he could not do anything, but he brought with him a little basket which Miss Tracy admired. Conversation with him brought out

the fact that he was a draughtsman. Miss Tracy suggested that she would like to copy the basket herself, as she especially liked it, but she feared she would not have time. The man suggested that perhaps he could make a sketch of it and the next day came to the studio to say that he would like to make a basket just like it. During his residence in the hospital he was a constant worker in the studio, even coming to the Nurses' classes and bringing everyone from the ward that he could interest through persistent advertising of the work. He has now gone home very much improved.

These are only a few of the many instances where definite improvement, both physical and mental, has resulted.

Occupational Therapy means just what it says—occupations used as a "remedy for the treatment of diseases." We have come to realize in these days that body and mind are closely associated and that nothing is so deadly as idleness. The individual with resources within himself chafes under it and the individual without these resources generally needs the stimulation of work in which he can be interested. As a therapeutic measure used in hospitals, occupations are prescribed for a given period for each patient, the character of the occupation being left to the teacher in charge. Miss Tracy is wonderfully versatile and able to accomplish much from a surprisingly small outlay; we find among the articles produced many which are most attractive made from waste materials and which serve the same purpose as they would had the materials been expensive, for they have stimulated an interest in outside things.

Florence Nightingale said: "A patient can just as much move his leg when it is fractured as change his thoughts when no external help from variety is given him. This is, indeed, one of the main sufferings of sickness, just as the fixed posture is one of the main sufferings of the broken limb."

Prof. Jules Amar in a paper, "Organization of the Training of the Disabled," recently published by the Military Hospitals Commission in France, says: "A too prolonged stay in hospitals and convalescent homes is the true cause of idleness. The re-education of joints and muscles so harmonized as to assure for the individual the maximum of his output, must begin before medical treatment is finished."

Occupational Therapy is now far reaching in its effects, but does it not seem unlimited in its possibilities?

ADDRESS TO GRADUATING NURSES

BY ADELAIDE MARY WALSH

President Illinois State Board of Nurse Examiners

In addressing a group of women who have just finished their course of training, one is confronted with thoughts which reach back into the past, far forward into the future and are distinctly impressing themselves in the immediate present. When one recalls the splendid, vigorous, elevated women who have devoted their lives to this cause, the past seems such a secure foundation that it gives one confidence in the living present that this house is not one built upon sands, and for the future, great courage—for the memory of their deeds will inspire the women who are carrying on the work which has been so securely established.

The profession of nursing, which has endured through many vicissitudes, has been kept alive by the courage and fortitude of helpful women. It has, from all ages, appealed to the best instincts in women and has received its inspiration from their noblest types. This profession has been secured by the graduates we are gathered here this afternoon to honor, and in so doing, we pay tribute to this work which they have undertaken—and with every confidence feel that *their* hands will carry the tenderness and the strength which will be needed at every turn in their professional life. This profession of nursing is really an art which has been acquired by constant application of trained service, augmented from day to day by the knowledge obtained through the Training School facilities for this purpose. It has taken three years to obtain the possession of this practical investment of one's life, but in order to be eligible for it, several things are necessary. The young woman must be of suitable age in order to realize the responsibilities which are to be placed upon her shoulders; for few young women beneath the age of nineteen or twenty are able to understand the tremendous force of duties which they must assume and carry through with honor. Her educational opportunities must have been of high grade, because this profession now commands and demands the most desirable, intellectual comprehension. Her knowledge of the sciences must be accurate if not extensive. The candidate must be of good moral stamina and her integrity so fixed in the practical development of her character that no ordinary temptation will break through this bulwark. In addition, she must be able to withstand the distractions of life to such an extent that they will not interfere with the routine of her daily professional existence. Given

ideal material of this sort, and cast it for a period of three years in the molding process of a Hospital Training School, one had every reason to believe that the nursing profession will have reached a point of definite requirement which must aid materially in its honorable development. The young woman endures the discipline, performs her work, believes in herself and in her ability to assist in assuaging some of the ills of mankind. Through her ministrations the cry of a little child can be quieted, the groaning of those in mortal agony can be hushed and the smile of the convalescent be made cheerful, which must serve her as due recompense for physical labor and mental effort. This shows you in some way that the work which has been undertaken is not one of casual occupation. It is a deliberate assumption of the serious and responsible obligation which cannot be in any way co-related to work crowded into, let us say, "8 hours of labor" and then dismissed from one's mind. Perhaps the most deadly assault upon the integrity of the standards of this profession would have been made if a recent idea of making it a part of the division of labor in the eye of the public had been accomplished. A fight is always being made to maintain standards and it is the privilege as well as the duty of every professional woman to rally to the support of this basic idea; that inasmuch as the nurse has a terrific struggle before her with serious and profound responsibility, the fundamental principle upon which her life is built, should be that of service.

What is there for this woman to do?

To what is she pledged?

First of all, her duty to herself—To keep her physical health at such a par that she is able to perform her duties promptly and with all good-will. Her present high standards are not to be relinquished. Her knowledge of the human heart has opportunity for constant increase. She stands as an individual in relation to her profession and in the capacity of this unit she must maintain her dignity and her poise and her equanimity. She must not fail to continue to live up to the standards which are now fixed so high. She must not feel it imperative to practice the obligations which seem *only* to her personal interests. She must throw herself into the activities of her professional life with all the generosity in her heart, *practically* with the idea that upon *her* depends the institution of certain important reforms, for it is only by this individual effort which each professional woman practices that the entire organization of nursing work can be made cohesive.

Second, her duty to her patients. Her years of training have

been filled with the idea that her obligation is to the patient first, last and all the time. This motif must prevail in her mind day and night. It must be the responsibility which she gladly and cheerfully assumes and easily and carefully carries. Her battle for life and her victory over death will be fought over many a bed of suffering. This will give her the courage and the cheer which will always mean a peace of heart which "no man can take from her."

Third, a spirit of loyalty to the medical profession has been carefully incorporated in her study. This principle should be fundamental in her constant development.

Fourth, her duty to the institution from which she graduated. As she stands now ready to step into the world, which seems to be beckoning eagerly, undoubtedly many thoughts enter her mind. She ponders upon the problems which have seemed very important in her life of training. *Some time* the answer will come and she will comprehend the things which before were "seen as in a glass darkly."

But whether she has understood, whether she has appreciated, whether in her way she has done her utmost, does not discriminate against her duty from the consideration of absolute loyalty to the institution which has given her this priceless treasure, of which no one can deprive her. This is a fixed principle which will re-act for her ultimate good. There is a mighty force in good example, and the fact that she practices from the proper ethical viewpoint will give her a sense of security and of power which will make her an actual force in the life of activity to which she is pledged.

What, then, can she do to *serve*, now that she need no longer "stand and wait?" She has learned to comfort the ill and suffering, and she has acquired the capacity of knowing how to subjugate herself to a higher phase of existence than the one in which she had personally lived. Without being a sentimentalist, or with no idea of being prompted simply by emotions, a nurse is able to lavish herself to the utmost upon her patients. This spirit of *service* should prevail at all times, and one believes that a nurse is so imbued with this thought that *this* is the voice which she hears calling, calling, and this is the desire which springs eternal in her heart. It is difficult to satisfy and it is ruthless in its demands!

There are, however, so many avenues down which she can travel that it is a reasonable thing to suppose that any professional woman can now secure the thing which satisfied her most in her effort to carry out the high wishes of her heart. The poor she can

serve through agencies of the almost countless organizations which provide for their service: Visiting Nurse Associations, Infant Welfare Societies, Tuberculosis Leagues, etc. Institutions are clamoring for assistance. Dispensaries and Day Nurseries, Summer Camps and Diet Kitchens need the highly specialized intelligent thought which she is able to give. The *smallest* service can be elevated to the *highest* grade of importance, where it is performed with a true spirit of honor and a desire to help. Truly, it seems hardly necessary to have sketched this picture of types and of activities to people who are so definitely and graciously interested in this work, as are the persons who are within the sound of my voice this afternoon. But to a member of the nursing profession, these matters are of sacred obligation and of paramount importance. One thinks and speaks in this language. One is grateful for what the past has done and trusts that no one will fail in the definite responsibility of being worthy of the heritage which our predecessors have left behind; so that *it*, too, can be passed on to the nurses who are following—that they will feel that this trust has been preserved with no alloy in order that they may possess it as a trust and treasure, and value it as something which is not their own, but is given to them for safekeeping.

A word now to the nurses who stand before me as newly admitted members into this profession, to which we as sister nurses right gladly welcome you. The points which I would like so much to have emphasized as you now look into the future are the value of what you have *yourselves* acquired by persistent effort in the faithful performance of your duty. This reaches a fitting climax in the benediction and words of God-speed which are uttered in your behalf to-day.

What you do with your lives will be a reflection of disfavor or of credit upon the school which you represent. You are an interpretation to the outside world of what that institution can do. Never fail to remember that you owe to it the best efforts and the most unselfish service which it is within your power to perform. Your work will be just as great and just as good and just as powerful as you as individuals select to make it. You will have discouraged moments and you will have hours filled with the inspiration and the satisfaction to which you are entitled. Your lives now possess an aspect of having been more or less consecrated to the service of those who need you most. If you will always be satisfied with the least and not constantly making an effort to attain the

most, the spirit of enthusiasm which your presence in the profession engenders will droop.

Your home duties must not be neglected, for your responsibility to yourself and your community is a very serious one. Never forget that you are a mighty potential power and that where you are needed, there will you be, even if your woman's heart should bleed—your feet will not falter.

Just now there is a mighty movement which is carrying us forward with an impetus no one wishes to withstand. You, your training and your service should be pledged to the thing which needs you most, so that you will respond to any call of duty with promptness and with a dignity commensurate with the importance of your calling. In this spirit you appear at the gateway of our profession, thereby joining the ranks in which your busy feet will march, keeping time to the music of the glad song which is singing in your heart to-day. We offer you the kiss of peace, open wide the door and bid you enter in.

ADDRESS TO GRADUATING NURSES

BY ALBERT M. DAY.

One distinction will attach to your class as the first one to graduate during the great war after our country engaged in it. What the significance of this may be, none of us knows. Already hospital units are being mobilized, and our own is likely to be called soon. We are all entering an unknown road, over which we are traveling in the dark, with no previous experience to guide us, and with possibilities of portentous import. Where will your profession be pursued? It is not unlikely that some of you, perhaps earlier than now seems probable, will be at the front among our allies, ministering to American soldiers. There is enough in the situation to give us serious thought. We are committed to give our aid, in making the world a better place to live in; where men shall be free to govern themselves, where they shall not be impersonal parts of a huge machine, originated and carried on for the personal aggrandizement of one man, who, alleging that he governs by *divine* right, disposes of *his* people, as he calls them, with no regard whatever to their wishes, and no consideration for their rights, and asks them to thank God that they can serve *him* and fight and die for *him*, that he and his precious family may rule and fashion the destinies of *His* people, as seems to him most agreeable and profitable. It has required a long time for this country to

recognize that it had a part to play in this tragedy, and that the fate of democratic government rested on the way it played its part. And now that the decision is made, and we have cast our lot with those who are fighting for free government, by the consent of the governed, America will not be found wanting. We expect to see American soldiers fighting in France. We earnestly hope that we may be spared by an early peace, but of this there is no probable indication. And if there is need of your services to care for those who are going out for us, with high and noble daring, to battle for country and for right, I am sure *you* can be depended on for faithful performance of duty. It may be that there will not be such need for your services and that you will find your work in the homes of the sick or in hospitals. But in all places there will be abundant opportunity for the full use of all the highest qualities of heart and mind which you possess. Whether with the armies on the battlefield or in the quiet of the sickroom, yours is a holy calling, and requires the highest Christian qualities. You are to minister and not to be ministered unto. I trust you will avoid undue consideration for yourself, which, in one way or another, is at the bottom of much of the injustice and trouble of this world. There is less room for selfishness in the equipment of a trained nurse than in that of any profession that I am acquainted with; in fact, a selfish person can never become a successful trained nurse, as we judge success. You have been carefully taught here, and have great capacity for service. "Give and it shall be given unto you"; "Good measure, pressed down and running over." The secret of the success of your life's work will be your ability and desire to give to others. The call of the hour is for service, the privilege of each of us is to serve.

As class after class takes its leave of us, we look out into the world with ever-increasing interest. We are gladdened when we see the banner of the Presbyterian Hospital, carried forward with noble purpose by those who are of our family, united to us by many ties of interest and association. We shall follow you as we follow all our graduates, with our highest hopes and best wishes. And the best that we can desire for you is that you may have opportunity to serve and may gladly embrace it wherever it offers.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LETTER OF AN AMBULANCE DRIVER AT THE FRONT

Dear F.

June 8, 1917.

We have left our long "repos" and are in action at last. Just now I am seated with R. by the "poste de secours." We have batteries all about us and some of the big fellows are quite deafening. We hear a few Boche shells coming over. We are in a salient, so that the Boches shelling the French trenches shoot over us. Our main camp is about 15 kilometres from the lines. From there we go up to a town about 6 kilometres from the lines and from this town, our advanced post, go to the different "postes de secours." We work in 24-hour shifts, 24 hours at the advanced post, carrying from the "poste de secours" to the ambulance or first hospital, 24 hours of rear evacuation from the first hospital to a base, and 24 hours of rest.

June 10.

This is at the base hospital now, waiting for a load for evacuation to a hospital in the rear. The noise at the "poste de secours" forced me to stop, for a "tire de barrage" was started in preparation for an attack. The big guns just across the hollow made the candles in the "abri" flicker and shook the whole place so that it was not conducive to writing. The "abri" there is a big cave, first natural, then hollowed out by the Boche (they were there a month ago) and now occupied by the French. It brought to mind the stories of brigands and robbers, Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves; the dark caves and dim candle-lit passages stretching back into the hill, the figures of soldiers and brancardiers looking really brigandish, with their mud-caked coats, wrap leggings and the growth of several days on their faces.

I tried to get a little sleep, but the guns kept roaring and their telephone central kept ringing continually. Finally M. relieved us and we went down to V., our advanced post, hoping to get some rest. We no sooner got there, however, than we were sent up to another post. There we got three "assis" and a "couché" almost immediately and started down again. I left R. at V., and after getting another "assis," started off to the hospital. It was about eleven o'clock at night, then, and raining. No lights were allowed, and I think I met the ravitaillement wagons of every division in France going down. It wasn't what one would call a joy ride.

If the lights gave out on one in our country while driving, it would be a subject for conversation for some time afterward, but everyone has to poke about in the dark here. It's a wonder that I

naven't seen a smash-up yet. I got G. and W. to go back with me because we were short of aides at V., only three for seven cars. W. drove back for me because we had to travel over a different road, which he knew and I did not. The regular road passes over a bridge at V., and just about the same time every night "Fritzie" dumps a few "210's" on it. As we came into V. we could hear them coming down and congratulated ourselves on having gone the other way. We turned in about three o'clock and got a little sleep till six. Then I went with W. as partner up to a "poste," where we stayed until relieved by the relief party taking the next 24 hours. Yesterday was semi-"repos," with a trip as aide in rear evacuation last night. This morning it's rear evacuation for me for 24 hours. Sleep is rather scarce. Till last night I had had three hours in forty, yet I am getting fat on it.

* * * * *

The older fellows say that it is hotter than Verdun, and it is hot enough for me. We have had one fellow wounded and there have been many narrow escapes. Several cars have holes in them. The roads are being pretty heavily shelled and we are the only ones who can't stop until it quiets down. I haven't as yet had a really close shave, and I'm not aching for it, either. Talk about scared, it takes the shells to put fear into one, and I'm not ashamed to confess that I've felt weak in the knees several times.

We see harrowing and unpleasant sights, but one gets, not indifferent, but hardened to them after a time. Enough of myself. I have so much to tell that I am afraid I sound egotistic.

* * * * *

What about making our summer home a convalescent hospital. Here they have special hospitals for special cases. With F. there it might well be made a hospital for treatment of cases which are followed by heart trouble. New York would be the receiving port in a large number of cases and M., being on a direct line, transportation would not be bad. One Ford could take care of the transportation, and I can think of no better place for recuperation than D. Has the government made any plans for appropriations for such work? "W." would hold about 27 beds—study, 3; living-room, 8; dining-room as sitting-room; spare-room, 3; H.'s, 3; yours, 5; sleeping-porch, 5; my room, upstairs office. I should like to be with you to make plans for it—if it has to be.

I am hoping to be able to get home at the end of my nine months, which would make it Christmas. Two months' leave would

give me a month with you. It seems almost too good to be true. I only hope I can manage it.

A great deal of love to you all.

J.

REPORT OF THE GRADUATION EXERCISES OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

On Friday, May the eleventh, a class of thirty-one nurses was graduated at the Sprague Home for Nurses of the Presbyterian Hospital. The invocation was given by Rev. E. N. Ware, our chaplain. Some songs by Miss Parthenia Von Osthoff were enthusiastically received, among them being one the music of which was composed by Miss Whitfield, the young accompanist, who also rendered a piano number with great brilliance.

The address to the nurses was given by Miss Adelaide Mary Walsh, President Illinois State Board of Nurse Examiners. She welcomed the graduates into the ranks and set forth what must be their ideals in their profession.

Mr. Day, President of the Board of Managers, gave a most impressive talk as he presented the diplomas.

The text of both these addresses will be found in full on another page of the BULLETIN.

Miss Drake in her gracious way presented the pins from the Woman's Auxiliary Board. She recalled the meaning she had attached to the letters on their pin last year (P. H. N. S.), Preparedness of Heart, Head and Hand for Noble Service, and this year she gave them another meaning—Patriotic Home Nursing Service.

The singing of America closed the exercises, after which all were invited to the spacious dining room, where refreshments were served.

The Home looked very attractive with its decoration of beautiful flowers, sent by friends of the school and also friends of the Graduating Class.

GERTRUDE E. IRONS,
Training School Committee.

SOCIAL SERVICE REPORT APRIL—JUNE

The American Red Cross has not forgotten to plan for the care of dependent families of soldiers and sailors; part of which includes maternity care in Presbyterian Hospital if necessary. The first application was made the last of June and included a request for a layette, as the expectant mother had been working until nearly the middle of June. Mrs. Hotz brought to us at the June meeting a large box of soft little garments for this purpose.

Hinsdale Fresh Air Home gave us the privilege again this year of sending them a group of women and girls to complete their convalescence the last two weeks in June. The weather was favorable and the country lovely, and all returned much benefited. In the group was a patient we have known several years; she was worn out with poverty, anxiety and physical fear of a drinking husband, whom she left last March. The three intervening months were spent between Grove House and Convalescent Home, and although she was much improved, we were afraid to recommend her for work, although she was ambitious to undertake it. On returning from Hinsdale she seemed so improved we unhesitatingly advised employment, which she began two days after her return.

A year-old baby who has been in the hospital twice in the last three months has a particularly poor prospect in life. His mother speaks little English, although she has been in this country several years. The father deserted when the baby was three weeks old, leaving three other children, and the police are unable to find him. The older children are in an institution, but the baby is too young and ailing to be taken. The mother tried to do housework and care for the baby, but he required too much of her time. She is now employed in an institution, learning English and American housework, earning a small wage and hoping to acquire skill enough to maintain her children. When out of the hospital the baby is boarded in a private home, but he is a problem there because he is fretful and ailing. The poor mother is distressed because her children are separated and she can see them so seldom. Truly her burden is heavy.

During the second quarter of this year we averaged 179 cases a month, about 50 being new ones. There were 340 visits in homes and 752 office calls. Thirteen patients were sent to Convalescent Homes, 2 to Tuberculosis Sanitarium, 11 were referred to the Visiting Nurse Association and several to the Infant Welfare Stations. We had 500 coöperations with about 45 organizations.

Three pupil nurses have been in the Social Service Department this quarter. Miss Fowler has given many hours' help in recording, and we had a voluntary student four days in April.

Besides the infant garments for Red Cross maternity patients, we received two large packages from Second Church and a package from Edgewater Church, besides some boxes of used clothing, and Mrs. Robertson of Oak Park sent 5 sets of paper dolls, with outfits ready to play with and several sets for the children to cut out themselves.

Mr. Berz generously gave us taxicabs four times to take patients to Convalescent Home and three times to take a patient to her home on the North Side.

Miss Robinson attended the Convention of Public Health Nurses in Philadelphia, returning with renewed enthusiasm and many practical suggestions. Soon after her return she was asked to go to the Red Cross and take charge of the work of enrolling nurses from Chicago, as she is familiar with all the details. She left us May 21st, and we miss her very much.

JESSIE M. BREEZE, Director.

THE CHILDREN'S WARD

During the months of April, May and June, twenty-four babies have been benefited by our wet nurse; of this number eleven were new-born, most of them beginning life in an incubator. There were two pairs of twins among them. The remainder of the number were the so-called feeding cases.

During June we had contagion in our infants' ward and as a result our number of patients was greatly lessened for a time. We had not one babe that was dependent upon mother's milk, so took that opportunity of letting our wet nurse go, as her infant was eight months old. She took her babe with her to her parental home in the country. She was the only one we have had that, when she left us, had a real home to go to. One week later, June 26th, we secured a new nurse with a 3 months' old infant, and she is very promising.

Mal, the little colored boy who is here from the South, being treated for stricture of the æsophagus, celebrated the Fourth in a way that gave him great joy—by eating watermelon. We wish to thank all those who have contributed so generously to the children's play-time hours and kindergarten instruction. We miss them, but know that during these busy times there are more important demands made upon them, but hope to have them with us again when possible.

ELLA M. RAHTGE,
Head Nurse.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE REPORT.

The book shower in June brought in over one hundred books to the Library Committee. The number is not complete, as the contributions have continued since the day of the shower and the books have not been counted. June 13th, members of the committee worked upon the books and a very careful selection was made from all the shelves, showing that we now have about four hundred and seventy-five volumes in the Library. Three hundred volumes were laid aside to send to the Public Library for the soldiers. These were all good reading matter, but are books in too fine print or too lengthy or heavy in character to be used for patients. There were copies of Dickens, Thackeray and other novelists and many others which we feel sure will be appreciated by the soldiers and will be accomplishing the end to which they were contributed more completely than if they remained upon the shelves of the Hospital book cases.

The covers of two hundred volumes have been shellacked this year and the experiment is more than satisfactory. The books are given a smooth, glossy finish and are attractive to the eye and easily cleaned when they are collected. The committee expects to give two coats of shellac to each book in the library this summer and in the fall have a pleasing array of books in the cases.

We find that it is a less expensive way of protecting the books, and after reserving a sufficient amount for shellac from the annual allowance to the committee, we hope to have a balance which will provide annual subscriptions to two periodicals which may be given to certain wards or floors.

The committee wishes to repeat its appreciation of the character of the reading matter which has been contributed during the year. The books have, many of them, been new, and those which have come from homes have been carefully selected with reference to those who are to read them. They are clean, attractive books and charmingly light and pleasing in character.

We sincerely thank all the good friends who make it possible to furnish so much enjoyment to the sick and weary.

G. B. LINNELL, Chairman.

ALUMNÆ NOTES

A luncheon for the graduating class was given May tenth by the Alumnæ Association at Marshall Field's Tea Rooms, in the Wedgewood Room. The attendance was quite large, more than ninety nurses being present.

The Commencement exercises on May the eleventh passed off in the usual happy manner. Miss Walsh's address is published in this number of the BULLETIN and should be read by every nurse who did not have the pleasure of hearing her. Many nurses who heard the address are asking for copies of the BULLETIN in order that they may have it in print, to keep.

The Alumnæ Association held an extra called meeting on June fifth at the Nurses' Home. Some routine business was disposed of.

Miss Twitchell, our delegate to the meeting of the American Nurses' Association at Philadelphia, read her report, which was an interesting one and thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

Money was appropriated for the purchase of a flag for Unit 13, this flag to be presented to the Unit when it is called to service.

On May thirteenth the Alumnæ Association invested two hundred dollars in Liberty Loan bonds, two one hundred-dollar bonds, thus doing our "bit."

Miss Ruth Brown, Night Supervisor, is on her vacation, spending it in Kansas. Mrs. Astrid Saave is relieving Miss Brown.

Miss Helen Denne is again in charge of the 7th floor in the Jones Building, after a leave of absence of two months.

Miss Mary Cutler, class of 1916, is in charge of floor B, in place of Miss Margaret Hoskins, resigned.

Miss Lois Reid, class of 1909, is in charge of the Maternity department.

Miss Katherine Schimelfenig, class of 1917, is one of the head nurses in the operating room.

Miss Florence Stidaton, Miss Nellie Chisholm and Miss Minnie Chisholm are at Shorncliffe, Kent, England, in a Canadian Hospital. At the time the letter from Miss Stidaton was received they were well and on night duty.

Married: Miss Jeanette Le Provost, class of 1914, to Dr. Maurice P. Rogers, May second, at Clinton, Iowa. At home, Rockford, Illinois.

Miss Mary Sullivan, class of 1915, to Mr. W. Paul Creagan, May seventh, at Savanna, Illinois.

Miss Evelyn Smith, class of 1911, to Theodore Kolwood, M. D., May eighth, at Dakota, Illinois. At home at Urbandale, Battle Creek, Michigan.



The Presbyterian Hospital Bulletin

CHICAGO, ILL.

OCTOBER, 1917

NUMBER 33

*Published Quarterly by the Woman's Auxiliary Board. Committee:
Mrs. James B. Herrick, Chairman; Mrs. George L. Robinson,
Mrs. H. H. Belfield, Mrs. C. F. Childs,
Mrs. Frank Penfield.*

Subscriptions, 50 Cents a Year, may be sent to Asa Bacon,
Superintendent, The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago, or to
Miss Maria W. Little, 3122 Sheridan Road

EDITORIAL.

The time for small interests has passed. We, as a nation, have gone through the periods of freeing ourselves from the parental yoke, of subduing our turbulent passions, of co-ordinating our conflicting interests, and have now reached our majority, where we must assume our share of the world-family's responsibilities and, we trust, win our share of its triumphs and glory.

It is a source of great pride that in this new order of things the Presbyterian Hospital has had a part through the mission of Dr. Frank Billings of our medical staff who went as chief of the American Red Cross Commission to Russia to offer the sympathy and help of the United States to our new sister republic. We all concur most heartily in the words of Governor Lowden, who in presenting to Dr. Billings the loving cup given to him by the Physicians' Club of Chicago, said: "All of us not only admire Dr. Billings for his great ability during all these years, but personally I have a great affection for him, and I know I voice the sentiments of not only those present, but of the people of Illinois and of other states when I say that he has justly earned this gift on account of the great and distinguished services he has rendered to humanity, to his country, and, as I believe, to the world."

The Bulletin is privileged to publish, through Dr. Billings' courtesy, the response given by Dr. Billings.

But in the pride of achievement and the stress of wider interests it seems necessary to remind ourselves of homely duties. The Bulletin, therefore, deems itself privileged that it may print the address of Mr. Lies, of United Charities, recently given by him before the State Conference of Charities.

AMERICAN RED CROSS MISSION TO RUSSIA

BY FRANK BILLINGS, M. D.

Being the Response Given at the Physicians' Club of Chicago's
Testimonial Banquet to Dr. Billings, November 1, 1917.

Reported by the Bulletin Stenographer

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is difficult for one who is receiving this reception to express the appreciation which one should feel, and which I do most heartily feel. I cannot command language to express my sensations. It is beyond me, and I think would be beyond the ordinary man; but I feel that you are doing me undue honor. While I know that many of you know me, and it warms my heart that you should manifest in this measure your appreciation of what I have done, it is in part I feel a reflected glory.

The mission which I had the honor to lead into Russia was composed of twenty-one commissioners. In all my life I have never been associated with a finer body of men. The men from Chicago, Major Wilbur E. Post, Major Harold H. Swift, and Major Raymond Robins, made me feel proud of Chicago. Each one of those men was on his tip-toes, as, indeed, was every other member of the mission; but, perhaps, because they were from Chicago, and perhaps because they knew me, I felt greater confidence in them than I did in some of the others whom I had met for the first time when the mission was formed. There are some members of the mission that need mention, and when I do mention some of their names it does not by any means mean that the work of others on the mission was not the less notable. As it happened because of conditions in Russia and because of the character of the man, Raymond Robins did a notable work and is continuing to do important work in Russia. (Applause.) If Chicago does not know Raymond Robins yet, I want to say to you that Chicago should cherish and honor Raymond Robins, because if ever man did, he loves his fellow man. All the other men from the East did notable work, and some of us left this country without much sacrifice, but it was not true of all. One man whom I invited to go was with me in Russia twenty years ago. I knew that the one being on earth that made life worth living to him was an invalid, and that perhaps he could not go, but when his wife heard that he was invited to go she said to him and to his friends that she would be made absolutely happy if he would go, because she felt her illness of years had kept him from doing things for his country that she desired him

to do, and when they bade each other good-by it was with the feeling that they would never see each other again. He left with the mission, and in August that patriotic woman died. Can you think of any more sublime patriotism than that expressed by that noble woman and by that husband, Dr. W. S. Thayer, who went with me to Russia? (Applause.) And Dr. Thayer remains with the other members of the mission left in charge of the Red Cross work there, the chief of the medical department.

We were only four months away from Chicago. We were two months in Russia. That is but a short time. It would, therefore, be presumptuous upon the part of anyone who would say to you that he brought a final word of Russia to you. Even those who have lived in Russia for years do not understand Russia, but because of the nature of our mission, and because of the problems put up to it by the War Council of the Red Cross and by Mr. Root, we made a broad survey of conditions in Russia, including an investigation into conditions which involved the revolutionary government, the sanitary department of her army, the public war relief organizations of Russia, food for the army, and many other problems related to the civilian population. That necessarily brought knowledge to the members of our mission that we otherwise would not have obtained, and it is because of that that I presume to tell you something of Russia tonight.

I will try not to be too long, although the story is a long one, and I am full of it, and it may be a little difficult to stop when I should. If your patience is worn, I will ask the Toastmaster to rap me down.

To make you understand something of what we saw in Russia I would like to give you a perspective of that great nation. Those of you who have not been in Russia think of Russia as a big country, as it is, but you do not know how vast it is. You think of Siberia as a place that is barren, cold, inhospitable, and not fit for the habitation of men, and a place which Russia under the old regime has used as a prison house for its civilian and political prisoners. That is not true. Russia, including Siberia, is vast, and when one travels through it, it seems an interminable distance from one point to another. The Trans-Siberian road extends 5,500 miles from Vladivostok to Petrograd. The territory in extent, as it existed before the war, is over 6,000 miles from east to west, and over 2,000 miles from Archangel to Odessa. This vast country is populated by only 180 millions of people. I say only 180 millions of people because there is room for 500 millions and more. Siberia alone, with over

5 million square miles, has only about 6 millions of people, and these are mainly scattered along the Trans-Siberian road, which traverses one of the most beautiful countries that man may look upon. It is like traveling through our beautiful western states. There are magnificent forests, vast in extent, beautiful lakes here and there, with a wonderfully fertile soil, as evinced by the growing crops when we passed through it. We saw vast herds of cattle and sheep, and enormous droves of swine everywhere, and as one met the people at the stations, soldiers and civilians, they were as fine-looking a lot of manhood and womanhood as one could wish to see anywhere. And think of that vast country, with a vast population, as compared with ours, ruled for centuries by an autocratic power! When there was a Czar more humane than others, a bureaucratic cabinet made him relatively as cruel as any other, and held this great people not only in bondage but kept them illiterate for a purpose; kept them in serfdom for many years; did not let them think or act for themselves, and these people, autocratically governed, had been at war with the most cruel nation that the world has ever known for three long years when we arrived in Russia. She had fought not the good fight that her Allies expected of her, but nevertheless she had fought, and think of the long line that she attempted either to defend or from which to send an offensive; over 1,200 miles of battle front. She had mustered millions of soldiers into the army. From the beginning there have been mobilized 16 millions, and of this number 6 millions may be accounted for; 2 millions or more are prisoners in Germany and in Austria. A large proportion of the remaining 4 millions have been killed, others are incapacitated for further service in the army either by wounds, a crippled condition, or by invalidism. That leaves at the present time about 10 millions of soldiers under arms. Of that number, about 3 millions are at the front covering 1,200 miles, and the remainder are in barracks all the way from the front to Siberia and down to the Crimea, so that everywhere in Russia at the present time one meets soldiers. In the midst of this war, during which there have been made disastrous advances and masterly retreats, her soldiers have been well fed, and well clothed, but not always well munitioned or well armed. Many of them went to the front in the earlier years of the war without a musket, understanding then that they would become armed when they captured guns from the enemy or would secure them when their fellow soldiers fell. I have heard the officers say that these men fought the Germans with their bare hands during the first years of the war. They were good soldiers, and

then in the midst of this terrible war, with the mismanagement of the old regime, with traitors in her cabinet, came a revolution almost in a night. One hundred and eighty millions of people, who had been held under autocratic sway, were told they were free to do what they pleased. (Applause.) Can you wonder that those people were more or less confused. They had known something of democracy, but not much. What they knew of democracy under autocratic rule they learned of themselves, for they established, away back in 1865, the zemstvos unions in their provinces. To the local zemstvos delegates were elected by the peasants, and the central zemstvos in Moscow was represented by delegates elected by the local zemstvos. Through the zemstvos they established schools, cared for their sick and destitute, and learned better agricultural methods. When they advanced too far in that democratic movement and were improving too rapidly, the autocratic government stepped in and appointed a member of the cabinet in Petrograd and a member of the government in every province to modify and shape their activities. While they knew something of democracy gained from the zemstvos it was colored with socialism, injected from the outside. Therefore, after the revolution there was established in Russia what may be called an experimental laboratory of socialism in the form of a provincial government. A cabinet was formed through the Duma—the fourth Duma. The Duma was the first legislative body that the people of Russia had ever enjoyed, and it formed a new cabinet because the extreme socialists, the Maxamillists or Bolshoviki, the workmen and soldiers' council, the representatives of the strongest socialists of Russia, did not care to take the responsibility of the first cabinet. Therefore, the Duma formed the first provisional cabinet. In that cabinet were some of the biggest men of Russia. Prince Lvov was the premier, Mr. Milukoff the foreign secretary, Mr. Rouchkoff the Minister of War. Mr. Kerensky the Minister of Justice, all men of fine character. The other cabinet ministers were of less importance. Immediately after the cabinet was formed the Duma legislated itself out of existence. The socialists demanded and obtained the abolition of the death penalty and of all discipline in the army. The Minister of Agriculture declared an agrarian policy which has been one of the most harmful things done in revolutionary Russia. He declared that the imperial lands, the lands of great estates, and even the lands held by eight or more million peasants, should revert to the state and be divided among the people of Russia. They demanded that the war, if continued, should be fought without annexation and without indemnity. They ordered the Minister of War to

recognize committees in the army who should supersede the officers and decide military tactics and other conditions of the army, including its domestic functions. The men of character in the cabinet refused, and so the first cabinet lasted but a few weeks. That left Russia without any legal body to form a new cabinet, and in revolutionary Russia they soon came to a satisfactory method of doing this. The political parties, including this vast body of socialists, the greatest number in Petrograd, agreed to the formation of a coalition cabinet in which the socialists dominated. Neither of these three great men I have named could accept a place in the cabinet, and so the next one was formed of men of lesser importance, but with Mr. Kerensky, who was Minister of Justice at first, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Terestchenko, who had been in the first cabinet, also in the new one. The people accepted the cabinet of this provisional government which had been created without legal status. The second cabinet lasted but a little while, and so it has gone on until there have been six cabinets formed since the revolution. The last one was formed about the middle of September. Mr. Kerensky has been in each cabinet, and after the third cabinet he rose to the position of Premier, and Mr. Terestchenko has occupied the next important place, that of Foreign Minister.

I have taken time to say this, for if you do not understand the political conditions as they exist in Russia today, you cannot understand the spirit and the character of the people of that country, who not only recognize but support a government formed as I have attempted to describe. The army under this revolutionary system became disorganized because of the abolition of the death penalty and of discipline, because of the appointment within its own ranks of committees of soldiers who dictated to the officers what should be done. What could follow but disaster? In spite of all disorder, they have held the trenches; they made an unwise advance in Galacia last summer. At the Riga front some units fought well and others not at all. Disorganized and inefficient as they have been, still they have held 22 German corps at bay all summer, and they still hold them. (Applause.)

Amid this disorder sanitation was neglected. When sanitation is neglected, especially infectious diseases and infestation with vermin increase, with the result that there were more sick soldiers than Russia had had since the war began. But in spite of these things the line holds. But what of the disorder in the rear as a result which must necessarily come?

Even under the old regime there was mismanagement of her

civil government. The productive industries which began to decline during the old regime, after the revolution diminished more than ever. Strikes occurred after the revolution because the peasants and soldiers believed that liberty meant the right to be idle just as our liberated slaves did after our war. The flour mills gave a diminished output; transportation was more or less crippled because the industries were diminished in productiveness and because of labor strikes. All of these factors led to a diminution in the value of the ruble.

Mr. Root left a letter at Vladivostok in which he stated to our mission that the food problem in Russia was the crux of the situation; that if food scarcity continued in the large cities like Petrograd, Moscow, Kiev, and in certain provinces, riots would occur as they did in 1916-17. With riots in the rear great disorder would occur at the front; the soldiers would evacuate the trenches, and that would mean that a greater number of American lives may be sacrificed in France.

It did not take much investigation to show that if our mission did help in the food problem it would not be as a Red Cross Mission, but as a diplomatic body.

I have told you some of the worst things of Russia. Let me tell you why I have come back very optimistic about Russia with this background, with this sort of perspective of that great nation. The provisional government of Russia, composed of men chiefly socialists in the beginning, was, as I have said, an experimental laboratory of socialism. The socialists the world over looked upon that socialistic government as one that would be copied everywhere; that it would be eminently successful, and that Russia would be a very democratic government because based upon socialistic ideas. This government has been in existence about seven months, and in that time those who were strong socialists in the early cabinets, those who believe in socialism as the bulwark of democracy, have learned a lesson. The result is that the cabinet of today in Russia is the strongest she has had since the revolution. Mr. Kerensky is a man only 34 years of age, a lawyer, who had never had any experience in administration or organization. He was a very extreme socialist, has been in every cabinet, and has been Premier in four of the cabinets. It was through him that discipline in the army and the death penalty were abolished. Responsibility has brought a change in the man. He has restored the death penalty. I saw in one of the newspapers yesterday that the death penalty had not been restored. It has been restored, because this was done while we were in Russia,

and men who have refused to obey have been shot. He is gradually re-establishing discipline. Americans say, why does he not establish it at once and by force, if necessary? Remember that the government was started by socialists who were in the majority and any attempt to suddenly bring back order in the army would have meant counter-revolutions. Disorder can only be overcome by the education of the people through bitter experience, and they are receiving that education. They have learned that socialism is not and cannot be the fundamental foundation of a democratic liberty. Mr. Kerensky has learned it so thoroughly that he has repudiated socialism, and the Bolshoviki have repudiated him. (Applause.)

Mr. Kerensky is an honest man. He looks at one squarely; he talks to one frankly. He is quick and alert physically and just as alert mentally. He is patriotic. When I saw Mr. Milukoff last, three days before we came away, to bid him good-bye, I said, is Mr. Kerensky honest? He replied, yes. Is he patriotic? Yes. He is so intensely patriotic that he would die tomorrow if by so doing he could save his country.

The members of the cabinet, the people of Russia of all classes, have learned the lesson by bitter experience, that liberty has its price. That the price is law, order, discipline, and submission to leadership. (Applause.)

I saw enough of these men of the cabinet, talked to them about what they were doing, to make me believe they are honest, patriotic, and that they will finally bring the people of Russia into a condition of order with the proper understanding of what democratic liberty means. (Applause.)

What else did we see that is heartening? The war relief organizations of Russia are the most wonderful I have ever seen anywhere. The sanitary department is headed by a doctor who is one of the most celebrated bacteriologists and hygienists of Russia. He is a man of fine character, and the men on the staff are of the same fine type. They have done very efficient work in this war under the old regime and under the revolution. Remember, that Russia, like America, secured many things from Germany before the war. They received as many packages of drugs and chemicals marked "Made in Germany" as we did, and when the war came they were without them. You and I had looked upon the Russians as incapable of making those things, and yet they have gone ahead and manufactured them. The sanitary department which conducts a factory in Petrograd for making drugs, surgical supplies, artificial limbs, crutches, and other necessary supplies for the medical department of the

army, is splendidly administered. They do not have the materials sometimes with which to make things, but when they have them, they make them well. The sanitary department of the army at the front does good work, with the Red Cross and zemstvos union in field and ambulance work and in base hospitals. At the front is one place where the three great war relief organizations co-operate; back of the front the co-operation ceases. The sanitary department of the army has plenty of medical men, but do need help in certain supplies. Motor ambulances and possibly an American ambulance personnel, including sanitarians, are much needed by the army.

The Russian Red Cross during the old regime was supported chiefly by the royal family. At the time of the revolution that income ceased, and since that time it has received governmental aid. It is a big organization. It tried to attach the Mission to it because we were sent by the American Red Cross, but as we were sent to the Russian people and to no single organization, we told them we would co-operate with the Russian people as represented in the Red Cross, the zemstvos union and the sanitary department of the army. The Red Cross is doing great work. It has enormous factories and enormous supplies, more than we have. Their supply house in Petrograd is an enormous structure comprising many buildings. Dr. Orden, head of the supply department, told us that there were 50,000,000 meters of surgical gauze on hand; that they had 5,000,000 suits of underclothing in stock. They lack some of the things that America may furnish. One of the finest sights in our experience we saw at Petrograd when we visited the Red Cross Hospital of 500 beds in the winter palace, the best use to which the winter palace was ever put. (Applause.) At Moscow the Red Cross had supply houses with hospitals equally as good; but it is the great zemstvos union of which I want to say the most.

The zemstvos union, as I mentioned a moment ago, with its branches in the provinces, has broadened its activities during this war. The old regime did not furnish the soldier with sufficient clothing, boots, shoes, arms, nor with munitions, so that the men were seriously handicapped. The zemstvos unions, represented by millions of people, with the peasants as its fundamental basis, went to work and in 1915 and 1916 they tanned 500,000 raw hides to make boots and shoes for the soldiers at the front. They spun wool, and they made clothing for their soldiers. They furnished ambulances and field and base hospitals. They helped to furnish the evacuation hospitals together with the Red Cross and sanitary department of the Army. During

the war they have furnished 500,000 beds for the soldiers. Can you get that number, 500,000 beds? In Chicago we felt quite elated—I certainly did—when we furnished four base hospital units of 2,000 beds all together. The Russian people have done an enormous amount of work and have done it well. We had a committee make a visit at the front and found the work was well done, but since the revolution there has been more or less embarrassment because of the lack of discipline among the soldiers, who refused to be inoculated with anti-tetanotoxin, and also refused to be vaccinated as a preventive measure against cholera, typhoid and paratyphoid. The committee reported that the men were disregardful of sanitary measures at the front, but in spite of these things, the medical officers carry on their work and by persuasion have been able to do what they could not command the force to do. The three public war relief organizations operate 100 sanitary trains to and from the front. These are the evacuation trains that take the wounded and sick soldiers from the base hospitals to the rear. Russia is divided into seven evacuation districts, and of these the district of which Moscow is the center is the largest. In the Moscow district there are 200,000 beds of which 20,000 are in Moscow. A meeting is held every day and they know the number of soldiers coming from the front. When the wounded soldiers reach Moscow they are bathed, have their hair cut, and their clothing is disinfected in a most modern way. Those who are sick and severely wounded are kept in Moscow hospitals, and those who have a lesser degree of wounds or illnesses are evacuated to the rear within two or three days. During the war the Moscow district has taken care of sick and wounded soldiers to the number of 2,700,000. Other districts have taken care of the remainder, a total approximately of 4,000,000 wounded and sick soldiers.

The real substantial hope in Russia is the character of her people. In spite of the fact that the Russian people as a whole are illiterate, they possess characteristics that are so admirable that it sets them apart from all other people that we have ever known. They are orderly, good-natured, good-hearted, and are very industrious. They are the most wonderful technicians the world has ever known. The untutored peasant spins, he weaves, he tans leather, makes boots and shoes, and makes munitions. He will make a house with an ax and some wood. In spite of a long war, in spite of the revolutionary conditions, in spite of the absence of all police power, and in spite of the erroneous ideas of liberty, there is less disorder since July 4, 1917, the date of the last Petrograd riots, than there is

in America today. (Applause.) When one travels as some of us did, from Siberia to Moscow and Petrograd, to Archangel, to Odessa, to the front and to various other places, we could not help but be impressed with the good order of these people. Sometimes soldiers would come into occupied compartments on the train, but they would not create any disturbance other than to impose their presence upon one, as a harmless expression of their understanding of democratic liberty. I saw—and I know I speak for the other members of the mission—less disorder in Russia in two months among its civilian population than I may see in Chicago in any week in the year. (Applause.)

There is food scarcity in Petrograd, Moscow and in a few provinces. This scarcity in certain places is due to faulty distribution of food. Siberia, Southern Russia and Bessarabia have an abundance of food. Faulty distribution of food is due to lack of or inefficient river and railroad transportation. There was a like food scarcity in Petrograd and Moscow in 1916-17 during the old regime. There is a lack of food and a lack of clothing, boots and shoes and many things the Russian citizens need. This is illustrated by the fact that each one must have a card and stand in line to secure supplies. The Russian accepts this quietly and good naturedly, never making a protest, never tries to get ahead of his neighbor and, if necessary, he lies on the sidewalk all night that he may obtain the needed articles early the next day. He is perfectly satisfied if he finally gets the food and other things which his card calls for. Can you imagine a group of Americans lying on the sidewalk with cards to secure food not trying to get ahead of their neighbors and not protesting to those in authority about it? (Laughter.)

When we arrived at Vladivostok we were given the same train that the Root Mission had used to come out of Russia. It is one of the imperial trains, with a combination diner and observation car—the same car in which the late Czar, by a stroke of the pen, became Nicholas Romanoff. It is a beautiful train, but not as comfortable as many of our Pullman trains. We had plenty of food on the train, so that we went into Russia in a luxurious way. When we reached the larger towns and stopped for half an hour the soldiers would read the Red Cross placards with legends in Russian on the windows, and would receive us with great enthusiasm. The Russians are great orators, so we would have two or three short speeches at every station, and always had to make replies to them.

When we reached Irkutsk, the capital of Siberia, there was a dozen or more freight trains loaded with soldiers mustered in from

that region, going to the front. We ran in between them. We saw them bidding good-by to their wives and sweethearts, buying black bread and raw cucumbers, eating and singing. They greeted us very enthusiastically, and made speeches. As we moved out of that station, they came out of the freight cars and cheered us heartily. I said to my companions, fancy a Russian mission going to Washington and halting at some town en route and having a lot of our soldiers in freight cars halted in the same station. How many of our boys would cheer them? That is the spirit of the Russian soldier; that is the spirit of the Russian people.

In Russia today you hear no word, excepting from pacifists, excepting from the paid agents of Germany, and there are many of them, of a separate peace. (Applause.) It is believed by the present leaders in Russia that Russia will have an organized army by spring, and they say that she will never lay down her arms to an autocratic Germany. (Loud applause.) The trouble is that Russia is isolated. In Russia we were as much isolated in one sense of the word as if we had been on an uninhabited island. There is no news of America in Russia except what comes through German sources. In the Russian newspapers it is sometimes printed that America is in this war for sordid gain. In one paper I saw it stated that America was the vassal of England, and that England wanted to dominate the world. That is the sort of news they get from America. There is no news of the fine young men of our country who have registered, no news of conscription, no news of our numerous training camps, and no news of the vast sums of money to carry on this war, and even no statement of the wonderful documents that have been issued by our great President. (Applause.) Can you wonder, therefore, that the Russians, who do not receive kindly attention or any information from our country that is authentic, feel themselves isolated as if they had to fight this great battle alone? If you could have seen the expression on the faces of the officers of the relief organizations when we took the lists of our supplies to them, it would have thrilled all of you. They looked at the lists of supplies and said with a smile, "What is the price of this? How much more can we get of this or that, and what is the price?" When we told them there was no expense, that this was a gift of the American people through its Red Cross to the people of Russia, the tears came into their eyes. It was the first time, in all probability, small as it was, that any nation has ever given Russia anything. (Applause.) Our Allies do not understand Russia. They have not helped her as they should. They have not helped her in the materials she needs. She needs financial aid. They have not

helped her in that spirit in which a great democracy should help a sister republic in its infancy.

Russia feels kindly toward America. She looks upon us as her best friend. For what the Root Commission has done, for what Mr. Stevens, of the Railroad Commission, has done, and for what we have done through our humble mission here, Russia feels grateful. She feels she has our friendship and she asks for more, but not greedily and not for very much. For certain things she desires to pay. This is America's opportunity. If America will help Russia at this time not only with money, but with the means whereby she can start a Russian propaganda to obtain news from America, as the other Allies are doing, great good will be accomplished. I am happy to say to you that we have already started publicity propaganda through the generosity of some members of our mission. It was put before our President, and he has accepted it and has further agreed that it will be supported until Russia has adequate information of what is going on in America, and that America is her friend. (Applause.)

I want to repeat: I have come back full of optimism about Russia. She is doing a great work. She has a large army that must be properly cared for. She has a lot of fine men, even though they are socialists. They are intensely patriotic and are learning to be rational through the responsibility that has come to them as members of the government. We owe to them our help to form a stable democracy and we can do it. If we do that, we will save American lives in France; if we do that, we will finally cement the friendship of Russia which is already ours. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

FINANCING NORMAL SOCIAL WORK DURING THE WAR

BY EUGENE T. LIES, Gen. Supt. United Charities of Chicago

Read at Central Council of Social Agencies October, 1917, State Conference of Charities, Joliet, October 26, 1917

The war undoubtedly and altogether naturally is causing distraction of minds of citizens from the work and interests of normal social agencies. The Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns, the propaganda for food conservation, the news of battles, the march of soldiers and many other things of a warlike nature are occupying people's thoughts in these troublous times. This situation necessarily means a kind of competition for public attention as between war activities and normal social welfare activities.

A possible result may easily be the snuffing out of some useless social agencies and over this thoughtful persons will not even sneeze. Other and perfectly legitimate agencies, however, are likely to suffer reduction of income unless they face the situation squarely and devise more vigorous plans for securing support than they apply in ordinary times.

The chaff will be separated from the wheat. There must be keener attention to efficiency. We must cut out unnecessary parts of our program and machinery. We must look ourselves over with critical eye to see if we are carrying any dead weight, or at least anything of doubtful value. If so, we should take courage and eliminate these things.

It is possible to see that the present worrisome situation may be but temporary, but it may last too long a time unless those charged with the responsibility of carrying on philanthropic work will see what needs to be done. The call of the hour seems to be to devise adequate ways and means of meeting the competition with war charities, but this must be done in dignified fashion and without panicky scrambling. We need to keep up our courage, but at the same time gird up our loins more strongly. We must prove all things in which we as social workers are interested and then ask the public to "hold to that which is good."

Special attention will need to be given to our publicity, to making our letters of appeal effective and to do everything in our power to hold those who have committed themselves to our work in the past to the task of pulling that work successfully through the war period. In this connection one has in mind members of boards of directors, committees and former contributors.

The social agencies will need to be on their guards against belittling the importance of war relief activities and appeals while holding up the importance of their own activities and appeal. We dare not take the attitude that we must succeed at the expense of the war things.

Our call to the public must be to take care of both. To every citizen we ought to say, "Throw away the slogan: 'Do your bit' and substitute for it 'Do your utmost.'" This is a time in the world's history, if there ever was, for sacrifice. Very few people in normal times do any sacrificing; they give out of their abundance and still go on eating three meals a day, and some more than three. They scratch their margin of income a bit and still go on buying luxuries.

In these days people are getting the habit of giving to good causes. They are cultivating benevolence and social agencies of a normal sort ought simply to ask them to stretch their generosity so that it will cover both war and peace activities.

Here are some practical suggestions that may be of value:

1. In letters of appeal quote the President of the United States, who said the poor should not suffer at this time any more than at any other time, that the public should keep up its interest in normal humanitarian work.

2. Keep on quoting the Chicago War Board's proclamation issued early in the summer, calling upon the people to stand by normal philanthropic agencies.

3. Quote the exemption clause in the Federal Tax Law just passed, which exempts from taxation up to fifteen per cent of a man's income which he may give to religious, educational and philanthropic purposes in a year.

4. Read and inwardly digest Mr. Elwood Street's article on "Where Is the Money Coming From" in the Survey of October 13.

Let us keep before the general public the thought that social work means democracy in action. The spirit of democracy would be violated if, while we were sending our men to the front to strike the enemy, we were at the same time allowing poverty, disease and death to strike the poor and defenseless at home.

We who are dealing with humanitarian work have the double task of not merely striving to keep alive the organizations and institutions we represent so that they may continue to serve the poor, but we are called upon at this time when war is raging and ravishing, to keep alive and active the finer feelings and the vital

concern of every man and woman of intelligence and means in our midst toward their lowlier neighbors who toil sore and yet cannot buy; toward the babes who languish because they need but cannot get a doctor, nurse and life-giving sustenance; toward the sick who suffer on beds of pain in our hospitals and sanitarium; toward the friendless girl who is tripping along lightly toward destruction; toward the fatherless and widows who know not where to lay their heads.

We must not let any of our citizenry imagine for a moment that war has somehow magically turned the dependent man into a Croesus, has wiped out the tenements, has annihilated every variety of death-dealing germs, has turned degradation into sainthood and has converted the world into a beatific place of residence, with golden streets flowing with milk and honey. We must make it crystalline clear that misery, suffering and death are still stalking in our midst and that it is the height of wisdom and a dictate of justice to continue to deal with them with every possible resource of money and service that can be mobilized.

IN MEMORIAM
MRS. EDWARD BLAIR

The death of Mrs. Edward Blair on September seventeenth removes from the Woman's Auxiliary Board one of its most valued members. In spite of great ill health, she took a most active part in the work of the Hospital and had a keen interest in every department of it.

Her work as chairman of the Finance Committee was untiring and fine, given often when she was physically unable to leave her own home. Her generosity and charming personality added greatly to the pleasure and enthusiasm of those who were privileged to work with her, and her loss will be a very real and irreparable one to her friends and coworkers of the Woman's Board.

CHRISTIANA KING POMEROY.

MRS. THOMAS KANE

In the death of Mrs. Thomas Kane in September the Woman's Auxiliary Board loses one of its few remaining charter members. In the early days of the Board's activities Mrs. Kane, representing the Third Church, served on both the Furnishing and the Visiting Committees, not an unusual thing in those days.

Through membership on two such important committees, and her husband a member of the Board of Managers, Mrs. Kane had full knowledge of hospital needs which gave great opportunity for generosity, and the occasions were rare when such opportunities were not improved.

For two years Mr. and Mrs. Kane supported an annual bed. This support was withdrawn in order to contribute more generously toward the three beds maintained by the Third Church. With health not rugged, and her home in Evanston, regular attendance at the monthly meetings in her later years was impossible, and to many of the newer members of the board Mrs. Kane was known only by name. But she was one whose good deeds do follow after, a monument more lasting than stone. Her dominating personality will be missed in all organizations connected with Presbyterianism in Chicago Presbytery, while the Y. W. C. A., the Aid Society of the Foundlings' Home and many secular organizations will long for her wise counsel and just judgment. But none can mourn as the Third Church, of which she was a faithful member for more than forty years.

May her persevering steadfastness in all Christian usefulness be an example to us all.

IDA B. GRAHAM.

TAG DAY REPORT CHILDREN'S BENEFIT LEAGUE, PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

It has been a long, hard pull up to the road to success for Tag Day for the Children's Benefit League, but on Monday, October 15, 1917, the results of that day's work were most convincing, that after ten long years the public of Chicago was thoroughly in sympathy with our cause, and from all reports of workers, our tag was most cordially received and the day anticipated by its hosts of friends both here and by some abroad, as we are definitely told that four American soldiers in France had forwarded funds for the purchase of a "tag" on that day to aid our unfortunate children.

The pronounced success as indicated by the amount of the collection warrants the belief that the day is firmly established in the minds of the public. We are proud of this fact, as it has only been attained by overcoming obstacles that at times seemed insurmountable. The profits to our Board were most encouraging. We had, as usual, our workers out early, and while we kept our badges working most of the day, we did not have the usual relay of workers that we have had in former years, but those who did offer their service worked long and well.

There were eighteen churches represented on that day, and the Hospital also gave a generous box. Our banner church again was the Eighth with a contribution of \$350.57. This church has been first in the size of its contribution for a number of years. It may be interesting to know that the largest box collected was the box from the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, containing \$72.70, which amount was received working from 7 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The smallest box contained 80 cents. The cost of an outfit for a Tag Day worker, exclusive of pennants, is 54 cents. This fact shows the importance that the worker brings in a box very much in excess of that sum in order to maintain a good average per box. In speaking of the returns from our downtown locations, these facts may be of interest to you: There were 54 boxes out, all of which were returned, the largest containing \$60.25, and the smallest 80 cents. Six of these boxes held \$5.00 or less. The average amount per box was \$18.42. The amount of pennies received had decreased nearly two-thirds from last year, and the quarters and dimes showed a large increase in number. The results by churches are as follows:

1st.	Eighth Presbyterian Church.....	\$ 350.51
2nd.	Crerar Memorial Church.....	239.54
3rd.	Normal Park Church.....	203.48
4th.	Third Church	186.67
5th.	Fullerton Avenue Church.....	150.09
6th.	Second Church of Evanston.....	130.32
7th.	First Church of Evanston.....	124.24
8th.	Central Park Church.....	120.53
9th.	Ravenswood Church	89.63
10th.	Hyde Park Church.....	83.00

Total (other churches included).....	\$2,055.26
Total expenses	95.03

Leaving net amount available for our work. .\$.1,960.23

The Committee wishes to thank all those who, in many ways aided our work. That day as I looked into the faces of the great throng of people, all wearing our little emblem of approval of the day, regardless of their various walks in life, be they Jews, Gentiles, black or white, Catholic or Protestant, this quotation came to my mind, and perhaps it may serve as an incentive to us all for a larger service to those unfortunate little ones in years to come:

“Oh love as long as love you can,
For death comes soon to every man—
Let envy from each heart depart,
Speak no harsh word to leave a smart;
Spend all your time in doing good
Among the human brotherhood—
And then at last will all be found,
True Knights at God’s Green Table Round.”

MRS. WILLIAM R. TUCKER, Chairman.

SOCIAL SERVICE REPORT

The summer was very busy, chiefly because the American Red Cross needed Miss Robinson to assist in getting nurses for home and foreign service, with the utmost haste. Miss Robinson has been familiar with that part of Red Cross work for several years, and under the circumstances she felt she must go. Because so many nurses have responded to the call of the Red Cross and the Army Nursing Service, it was impossible to find one to take the work Miss Robinson left. We have, however, had a pupil nurse all the time and two pupils through the vacation period.

The cool summer was excellent for our people. Our work was, therefore, lighter than it otherwise would have been. We had an average of 150 patients a month, nearly 50 of which were new. August was much the busiest month; September the least busy. There were 658 calls in the office, 230 visits in homes, 140 letters received, 115 written, 65 new garments distributed, all for infants, and 17 used garments given.

Mr. Berz has generously furnished taxi service to take two patients to Convalescent Home, and one patient wearing an extra heavy cast to and from her home several times, so the doctor could change the cast. We appreciate this very much.

Our work was somewhat varied by the requests from the Home Service Section of the Red Cross, who asked assistance in obtaining medical advice for the families of some of the men in the Army and Navy, and hospital care for others. The internes have been most accommodating. The hospital has cared for five Red Cross maternity cases, two of which were supplied with a layette; two had tonsils removed, and one had medical care. Many others were examined, and the doctors' recommendations sent to Red Cross.

Miss Braun, the graduate nurse in Out-Maternity Department, reports that many of the families she visits seem in great need of clothing this fall. Everywhere she is met with the statement that all foods cost so much, no money is left after rent is paid and food is bought. She is especially in need of knitted cotton shirts with sleeves, second size. We have a small supply of other garments for her.

Our work with the children has been as interesting as usual. Alberta, a three-year-old child, was brought from Harvey last April by the Community nurse, the mother accompanying. The child was supposed to be deaf and dumb. She has been here ever since, making remarkable improvement. Early in September the doctor asked

to have Alberta sent home, but our efforts to find her parents have been without result. The nurse is in foreign service with the Red Cross, and no trace of the family has been found. Angelo and Jennie, the tiny twins of a reunited Sicilian family, came to us through the Visiting Nurse early in the summer. The mother had insufficient care when the babies came and developed pneumonia. The babies improved slowly but steadily, and went home in September. The mother, in the meantime, had also gained in health and in spirits; but it is difficult for the women who are not young to learn new ways and new speech, and so when the babies were at home again her life is more difficult because she does not understand the help that is near her home if she will use it. We are trying to have her go to the Infant Welfare Station at Mary Crane Nursery, but are not wholly successful. The mother needs medical care in a dispensary, but she finds it difficult to understand the instructions.

A feeble-minded girl of eight has been here twice. She has lived in unfavorable conditions that she feared everything. Doctor Young urged operation on the hands to enable her to learn some occupation, as both hands were webbed. Doctor Lewis operated and improved them somewhat, but the greatest change was in her mind. She gradually grew happy and interested and was so alert that her lack of mentality was not noticeable. Doctor Young thought it better for her to go to the school at Lincoln, however, where she can learn many useful and pleasant things. The mother seemed glad to consent after the child left here. Under the operation of the present law the Lincoln School and Colony for Feeble Minded has improved steadily in every way.

During the summer we gave some financial help to two adults. One was a man becoming steadily less able to earn enough to maintain himself and, although young, queer in appearance and mental makeup. We urged him to return to his home in the South, as it will be a comparatively short time that he can work at all. He can work his way down there safely, and was given just enough to tide him over a day or two at the beginning. The other is a young woman who needs to take a course of treatment which she cannot afford to pay for now, and yet will suffer greatly if she neglects it. We loan her a little from time to time and she repays us as she can spare it. We feel that the most important thing is to keep her interested in us so she will know we are her good friends and come to us in all her troubles.

JESSIE BREEZE, Superintendent.

REPORT OF SPRAGUE HOME FOR NURSES

Our Training School has answered the call to do "its best" (we prefer the word best to bit) by admitting a larger number into the entering class than ever before. Sixty-four earnest students are enrolled and already give promise of doing excellent work. The applications were so numerous that it was necessary to close the list by the middle of July. The war has aroused many a splendid woman to do her part by educating herself for the great field of nursing. Twenty-five of the young women who were disappointed in not being able to enter this fall's class have registered for next March, and a few are even now registered for next October.

The Nurses' Christian League is rejoicing in the presence of a Y. W. C. A. secretary, Miss Greeno, who spends two evenings a week with them. The League is filling a needed place in the lives of our nurses, and we are glad that the nurses have a secretary who can assist them in guiding the work.

One of the duties of the League this fall was to assist Miss McMillan in meeting and welcoming the new students.

As we think of our nurses in the Training School, we feel that they are remembering the meaning that Miss Drake gave to the letters (P. H. N. S.) which are seen on the pins of the graduates. As these emblems were handed to the eager young women of the graduating class, Miss Drake reminded them that P stood for Preparedness, H in Heart, Head and Hand, No for Noble, S for service.

MARION S. FORSYTH, Vice-Chairman.

THANKSGIVING LINEN OFFERING

Will you kindly help with either money or articles, "The Thanksgiving Linen Offering" of the Presbyterian Hospital?

SIZES OF ARTICLES MUCH NEEDED

Sheets 72x99 inches	Tea Towels, 36 inches long
Sheets 72x90 inches	Table Cloths, 2 yards square
Pillow Slips 36x45 inches	Table Cloths, 3½ yards long
Face Towels, 27 inches long	Table Napkins, 22x22 inches
Face Towels, 24 inches long	Roller Towels, 2¾ yards long
Bath Towels, 44 inches long	

Please send checks payable to Chairman of Committee, Mrs. H. C. Hackney, 3637 Michigan Avenue. Articles to the Hospital, on or before the 28th of November, 1917.

MRS. HENRY C. HACKNEY, Chairman.

EQUIPPING THE NURSES OF UNIT 13

The following letter from Miss McMillan will prove of interest to the Woman's Auxiliary Board:

My dear Mrs. Graham: It has occurred to me that you will probably be interested to hear of the latest instructions which have been sent to the nurses of Unit 13.

The requirements call for a certain number of white uniforms at \$3.50 a uniform. It requests a generous supply of shoes, including one pair of high tan boots. At least one and a half dozen pairs of cotton and wool stockings, a sweater made of heavy wool (gray preferred), at least four sets of heavy underwear and lighter underwear, wool moccasins to wear inside of boots, pajamas, rubber boots, rain hat and rain coat, hot water bottle and sleeping bag; and other requirements, such as a trunk, a suitcase or bag of specific size; at least two dozen photographs. The nurse is also informed that she should have \$50.00, at least, on hand when she arrives at New York. I have been told by some of the members of the Unit that they are expected to pay their own ticket to New York. This, of course, will undoubtedly be reimbursed to them.

I do not believe that the above includes all of the equipment they have been asked to get, and, of course, in addition they will have to have their ordinary underwear, gloves and such things. The Red Cross provides them with four gray uniforms and also a service street coat and hat. Some of the younger nurses of the Unit who have not been out of the school sufficiently long to have accumulated a little fund do not find it easy to meet all of the requirements. In some of the smaller towns, I understand, the people interested are doing a good deal in equipping the nurses, as well as the other members of the Unit. The Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross will supply money for part of this equipment, but I believe that you and the ladies of the Board will be interested to do what you can to make the nurses' departure as little of a hardship as possible.

The salary that they are paid when in active service is small, and a certain amount of this, I believe, will have to be used for laundry and other items. I also understand that many of the nurses who have gone abroad have given a good deal of their spare salary, if there is any, to those in France and in the other districts where they are on duty, who are actually suffering for food and clothes.

With kind regards, and with thanks for your continued interest in these matters,

Yours truly,

M. HELENE McMILLAN, Superintendent of Nurses.

NURSES' ALUMNÆ NOTES

The Alumnæ Association met the first Tuesday in October. Regular business was taken care of. A short song recital was given by Mrs. Letman, after which refreshments were served in the sun parlor at the Home.

Miss Ottery has returned to the second floor as supervisor and instructor after an absence of some weeks.

Miss Ruth Brown is supervisor and instructor on the third and fourth floors in the Jones-Murdoch building.

Miss Helen Denne is night superintendent of the Hospital.

Miss Mary Cutler is assisting Miss Russell at the Nurses' Home.

Miss Margaret Floyd, who followed Miss Cutler as graduate nurse in charge of B floor in the Private Pavilion, has been ill, and is now at her home in Greenville, Ill.

Miss Jessie Turner, Class 1917, is in charge of the first floor dressing room.

Miss Faye Rogers, Class 1917, had charge of the dressing room a short time, but is now a private duty nurse in the hospital.

Miss Beulah Smith, Class 1907, and Miss Letitia Wadsworth, Class 1914, are taking special work at Lewis Institute. This is preparatory to medical work to be taken later.

Miss Minerva Wilson, Class 1907, is at Rockford, Ill. Miss Wilson is to be Superintendent of Nurses at the new Swedish Hospital in Rockford, to be opened in January, 1918.

Miss Mae Burtch, Class of 1906, is Superintendent of Nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital, Waterloo, Iowa, filling the position of Miss Minerva Wilson, resigned.

Mrs. Estelle Koch, Class of 1914, is Superintendent of Nurses at Henrotin Hospital.

Miss Dolly Twitchell is Assistant Superintendent of Nurses at Henrotin Hospital.

Married—Miss May C. Johns, Class of 1915, to Mr. Harry Hoswell Wurster, July 8, Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Wurster will be at home after September 15, Balboa, Canal Zone.

Married—Miss Blanche E. Guthrie, Class of 1912, to Captain Edwin Miller, September 8, Chicago. Captain Miller is stationed at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near Indianapolis, Ind.

Married—Miss Ethel Mae Dunlap, Class of 1911, to Dr. Gilbert Elliott Brereton, September 22, Chicago. Dr. and Mrs. Brereton are living in Chicago.

